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TRAVELS

IN THE YEARS 1791 AND 1792 IN

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK AND VERMONT

Lib

JOURNALS OF

JOHN LINCKLAEN

AGENT OF THE HOLLAND LAND COMPANY

WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
AND NOTES

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PREFACE.

TO those students of the history of the development of our country who find no detail, however slight, which bears upon it, to be unimportant, no apology is offered for the publication of the following records.

They are here rendered into English from the French in which they were originally written on the small pages of two well worn pocket memorandum books, with ink or pencil, as time or place seem to have served. The compact, neat hand is characteristic of the painstaking accuracy with which the author describes all he saw a hundred years ago. What additional value the book may have is due, as will be seen, not only to the books consulted, but chiefly to the aid so kindly given by the late David E. Wager, of Rome, Paul Fenimore Cooper, of Albany, and Charles Dudley Miller, of Geneva. The editor also desires to make especial

acknowledgements to Dr. M. M. Bagg, of Utica; Mr. S. L. Frey, of Palatine Bridge; Rev. H. E. Hayden, of Wilkesbarre; Mr. W. A. Wilcox, of Scranton; Mr. James Seymour, Jr., and Gen. J. S. Clark, of Auburn; Mr. Charles Stebbins, of Cazenovia; Mr. L. M. Taylor, of Utica, for the map of the Forest Journey; to the Messrs. Kelby, of the New York Historical Society, and last, not least, to Mr. L. Carroll Root for deduction of title and accompanying map of the Holland Land Company's purchase. The initials of many of these names will be recognized affixed to notes; other notes, by "L.L.," "S.S.F.," and "J.L.," refer to the authority of the late Ledyard Lincklaen, Samuel S. Forman, one of the pioneers of 1793, and John Lincklaen.

HELEN LINCKLAEN FAIRCHILD.

"LORENZO," CAZENOVIA, N. Y., June, 1897.

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JOHN LINCKLAEN.

THERE is to-day in the city of Amsterdam a short thoroughfare called Roeter's Straat, which, with the neighboring "Roeter's Sloot," seems, at least to the eyes of a stranger, all that exists to mark the spot once named "Roeter's Eylandt."[1] A hundred years ago this must have been a delightful dwelling-place.

[1] This they bound on two sides, while the Muyder Gracht and the Achter Gracht complete the enclosure, according to old maps—and new. On the North and West of this small territory the arrangement of houses and lines of canals was the same a century ago as now. On the North East flourished the trees of the Plantaadje—a large park-like space intersected by straight paths, in which people took the air on foot and on horseback, and which, though now to some degree built up, remains in its greater part still a pleasure ground, set with the close thickets, the still pools, the lawns and streams of the Zoological Gardens. On its South ran the Lyndbaangraft, between which and the moat, the strip of land, or "Wall," now encumbered by railway tracks and cavalry barracks, seems then to have been comparatively free, save for the windmill planted in each of its bastions. See Wagenaar, vol. I.; *Views in Holland;* Baedeker's *Belgium and Holland*, 1894.

It lay so near the line of the city fortifications that over them—beyond the watery girdle of the Singel—people could perhaps look across and watch the sail-boats threading their way along the hidden canals in the green outlying polders, and see the brown windmills laboring in the North Sea breezes, while yet they lived within the bounds and protection of the good city. Or they might pass at pleasure out into that tempting open country through the Muyderpoort, now last of the ancient gates of Amsterdam, always watching close at hand, as at this day.

To a house that more than a century since stood among other private residences in this quarter, came back, in the year 1782, a lad of fourteen, summoned home from his studies in Switzerland by the news of his father's death. "In his own house on Roeter's Eylandt died, March 14, 1782, Anthony Quiryn Lincklaen." He left a widow whose maiden name was Gertrude Hoeven, an only daughter named Anne, and an only son named John.

The latter, the younger of the two children,

was born in the city of Amsterdam, December 24, 1768, and on the same day was christened "*ins Huys*" by the Reverend Dr. Hageman, as is found by the records[1] of the "old Lutheran Church" on the Spui—Jan Lincklaen with his first wife Adriana Novisadi, the boy's uncle and aunt, being the witnesses whose names appear on the book.

The lad was brought up, according to his own testimony in later years, carefully and religiously by his parents. When he was eleven, they sent him to Switzerland under a private tutor for his education—possibly to the Academy of Geneva, which at that time received so many of the foreign youth. But in less than three years the plans of his father were, as we have seen, cut short by death. The lad returned to his widowed mother; and in August of the year following she too was laid to rest, as her husband had been, within the walls of the same "old Lutheran Church" of which they were both members, the burial-

[1] Now kept partly at the church and partly at the old weigh-house —"St. Anthonieswaag"—at which latter place is the book of 1768.

place of the family for two preceding generations.

It was probably to this time of desolation that he was referring when later in life he said: "In my youth I stood in need of assistance. I then had a friend who was both able and willing to assist me; he did so—and to him I owe everything." Be this as it may, his course seems to have been at once determined upon, and at the age of thirteen years and six months he entered the Dutch Navy. His commissions show that in December, 1785, he was made "Lieutenant ter Zee"—in February, 1786, detailed under "Capitan" Joan Ortt, and in August, 1789, under Admiral van Braam. When on April 23, 1790, he obtained leave for a two years' absence from his ship "Gelderland" commanded by Admiral van Braam, with permission to journey to England and to North America, he had already during his life as a sailor visited the most important places in Europe and Asia, and spent some time at Smyrna and Ceylon.

Accordingly, in or before June of that year he

went to England, and sailed during that month from Falmouth[1] for the United States.

He was neither unsponsored nor alone, for this journey was undertaken "under the patronage of Mr. Stadnitski of Amsterdam, the principal Director of the Holland Land Company's affairs in America," and with "a particular friend of his own, Gerrit Boon, of Rotterdam, the Company sending the young men to America in order to see the new countries, with letters of introduction and credit to their General Agent in the United States."[2]

To this chief, Mr. Theophilus Cazenove, living in Philadelphia, the travellers without doubt reported themselves as speedily as possible upon their arrival. It is stated that Mr. Boon returned in a few years to Holland[3];

[1] Old New York papers advertise ships sailing between New York and Amsterdam as "touching at Falmouth"—which from 1688 till well into this century was the chief station of the British Post Office Packet service.

See also A. H. Norway's *History* of this service, 1895. Macmillan, London.

[2] *S. S. F.*

[3] For an account of Mr. Boon, first Agent of the Trenton Purchase of the Holland Land Co., see Seymour, p. 9, *et seq.* He was living in Holland as late as 1822.

but not so Mr. Lincklaen, who had entered upon the work of his life, and the toils and responsibilities of a pioneer in what was then the frontier of the great West, now the Central and Western parts of the State of New York. He seems never to have wished to leave the United States, although the first twenty-two years of his life, before crossing the Atlantic, were passed in surroundings strangely unlike those in which he was soon thrown after reaching the new country of his adoption.

The old Continental social system, as it was before the French Revolution had changed the manners, dress, and thought of the old order, and the rigid and aristocratic training of a foreign navy would seem to make it hard for a young man fresh from their influence to meet the conditions of life in the new republic ;—yet, like many another foreigner, he had the power to adapt himself to them with success.

The pleasant life that he left behind him is reflected—as in a street-mirror—in some gay friendly letters written to him by a relative,

Gerrit Boon

Theophilus Cazenove

Paul Busti

John Jacob van der Kemp

a young Dutch lady, dated from Amsterdam and from her sister's country house.

They deal with the "walks in the wood," the "Tuesday evening supper parties," the books they are reading in French and English —above all, their friends. Others, from a young fellow-officer and messmate, not only refer to their future in the epistolary style of the time—"the modest happiness that we have made our ambition"—"a simple cottage"—"a frugal table"—"a sleep of innocence"—but are full of allusions in a much less literary manner to their past;—their voyage to the Mediterranean, their ship's sojourn by "that Magic Lantern of Smyrna"—the families of their acquaintance there—their shipmate Verhuel,[1] then "such a partisan of the House of Orange," who later, as the wheel of Fortune turned, became Minister of the Dutch Marine under the French authority.

[1] "Verhuel [also written Ver Huell] was a Senior officer of mine with whom I served on board of the same ship during a voyage in the Mediterranean for upwards of two years; we were very intimate together; he was a young man of good natural abilities, but of little education, and was at that time not so much as acquainted with the French language."—*J. L.*

Two years and a half elapsed between Lincklaen's arrival in America and the beginning of his agency for the Holland Land Company in its Cazenovia establishment (May, 1793) and were chiefly passed by him in travelling. He was naturalized January 18, 1793, within four months of the earliest possible time in which he could fulfil the required conditions then demanding a residence within the United States for two years, and in the State of New York for one—these points and his good personal character being vouched for by Herman Le Roy. Probably before this he had taken his political stand upon the doctrines of the Federalists, with whom, so far as is known, he always acted later.

The earliest records of his work date from 1791 and 1792—when he made several journeys into New York through Pennsylvania to examine lands—and one journey in 1791 into Vermont. There was one "in 1793 through the four-million-acre tract[1] in this State and

[1] Contracted for in December, 1792, by the Holland Land Company.—Turner, *Holland Purchase*.

Pennsylvania,"[1] and in 1801 another through New England which had special reference to canals; but of these no notes exist.

Most picturesque and interesting of all might have been a diary of the journey to Geneseo, and the fortnight of camp life there, which Robert Morris seems to have expected him to share, judging by the following passage from the instructions to his son Thomas Morris and Charles Williamson concerning the great treaty with the Seneca Indians respecting lands in Western New York in September, 1797:

"Mr. Wm. Bayard will attend the treaty on behalf of the Holland Land Company, to whom I have sold a great part of these lands—and perhaps Mr. Linck-laen & Mr. Gerrit Boon may also be there. I would wish you to communicate freely and confidentially with those gentlemen, or with such of them as do attend, and particularly as to what part of the Tract shall be taken into the purchase (in case the whole is not bought) after the Tract N°. 1 is secured."[2]

[1] *S. S. F.*

[2] Instructions from Robert Morris to Thomas Morris and Charles Williamson, dated Phil. Aug. 1, 1797. See MSS. *O'Reilly's Western Mementos*, xv., 53., *N. Y. Historical Society*.

While Turner states that Mr. Lincklaen was present, I find no record of it in the original MSS. report of the proceedings[1]; though this may be accounted for by the fact that he was to be there "under the rose."[2]

This Council, held at Geneseo — where "Red Jacket took the laboring oar for his people," where Cornplanter and other distinguished chiefs were also speakers, and where, when all seemed hopeless, the younger Morris' appeal to the chief women carried the day —had for its result the "Treaty of the Big Tree," or "Morris' Treaty," which enabled Robert Morris to give title to the lands referred to by him as already contracted for in 1792, by the agents of the Holland Land Company.[3]

The Company purchased no land in Vermont, where the journey seems to have been

[1] In the New York Historical Society's collections.

[2] Turner's *Holland Purchase*, p. 403.

[3] The original articles of agreement between Morris and Herman Le Roy and John Lincklaen for 1,500,000 acres of lands of the Iroquois, dated 24 December, 1792, are in the possession of the New York Historical Society. MSS. *O'Reilly's Western Mementos*, xv., 9, *N. Y. Historical Society.*

made—partly at least—to gain information at first hand upon the maple sugar industry, which had assumed great importance and prominence at that time in the eyes of Williamson and other foreigners.

It is stated by the late Mr. Alfred Huidekoper, in the life of his father, Henry J. Huidekoper,[1] that Mr. Boon was a sugar refiner by occupation,

> "sent out by some Dutch gentlemen (essentially those who later composed the Holland Land Company) to try if the making of sugar from the cane by slave labour could not be superseded by its manufacture from the hard maple by free labour. A maple grove of some 23,000 acres was bought, but the enterprise proved practically visionary and abortive though based on the best of philanthropic intentions."

Mr. Boon, though the hero of many tales and jokes at his expense on this subject, had the same opportunities for observation with his fellow traveller, and doubtless reached the same conclusion—that this industry would be of only minor importance.

[1] Agent of the Holland Land Company's Pennsylvania purchase.

In their first journey, the maple tree receives the first attention, and every detail of its culture and the making of the sugar is stated—but in the later diaries, timber and soil take their proper and leading places.

From the notes so carefully taken during these journeys, were probably made reports to the General Agent favorable to that purchase of land which so shortly followed. This was a tract of about 120,000 acres, comprising the Road Township and the Gore—a strip of land about thirty-two miles long and four and a half miles wide, lying between the Military Lands and the Twenty Townships, or Governor's Purchase, its North line crossing the South end of Cazenovia Lake,[1]—and Number One of the Twenty Townships, later named after Lord Nelson.[2]

Mr. Lincklaen was appointed agent with an interest in the purchase to settle these lands, and arrived by the outlet at the foot of the Lake which he had first found Thursday, Oc-

[1] The Indian name was Haugena, or Owahgena, signifying Lake of the Yellow Perch. These fish abounded in its waters.

[2] See explanatory note and map, Appendix D.

tober 11, 1792, on May 8, 1793, with the following party :—[1]

From New Jersey: Samuel S. Forman, Michael Day, John Wilson, James Smith.

From Fort Schuyler: James Greene, David Fay, Stephen F. Blackstone, Philemon Tuttle, Asa C. Towns, Gideon or Daniel Freeborn.

The new village that first summer received its name, which was given in honor of the general agent, Mr. Cazenove. Affairs went so rapidly forward that by July 11, 1793, a house was nearly ready, and in "the store" some of the goods[2] were displayed that were by degrees brought up from storage with John Post[3] at old Fort Schuyler, now Utica. The millwright is expected, the dam is building, the "Taylor" already there, the carpenters "ceil-

[1] The narrative by Mr. Forman of their journey and of the early days of the settlement is given in Mrs. Hammond's *History of Madison County*.

[2] These were procured, not for profit, but in order to give every facility to the emigrants and promote the settlement of the lands, the Company having appropriated $20,000 for this purpose. Under this fatherly Dutch patronage no one was ever reduced to going away from home for the necessaries of life or for agricultural implements. Moreover, land was cheap and credit long.—*S. S. F.*

[3] John Post, an old German from Schenectady, was then the only merchant in what is now called Utica. Kapp's *Life of Steuben*.

ing a room with season'd and good boards," the "causeway on the new road" is making—and some of the bridges are mending.[1]

And a system of accounts is to be established, "which will serve," Mr. Lincklaen writes, "as a model for those settlements which will undoubtedly be made in the Genesee and in the State of Pennsylvania in a few years."

The next important date is of Nov. 7, 1795, when Mr. Lincklaen writes that he is about "making a bargain with Peter Smith for a large quantity of his lease lands, amongst the rest that adjoining the city of Cazenovia" (the North line of which then ran East and West, South of the old Parade Ground, now the Green), and on Nov. 9, that the bargain is just concluded—for the lot just mentioned,

"Lot 46 next Walthers, Lot N° 26 at the head of the Lake, one next to Mr. Burton, and some scattered ones throughout his tract amounting on the whole to 2684 acres, for which I give him Ten Thousand Dollars cash down. A large sum of

[1] *S. S. F.*

money indeed! but no matter—I am now master, and we 'll try to make something handsome of Cazenovia."

Having gained control of the shores of the Owahgena Lake, and also her "petition to be set off in a Battalion separate from any other Militia," Cazenovia next petitioned (December 28, 1794) to be set off in a town. This granted, the first Town Meeting was held at Mr. Lincklaen's house on April 9, 1795—which, we find, prevented his attending at Whitestown on the 7th a "meeting for an Agricultural Society."

"After the meeting of the Supervisors of the County [then Chenango] at the German Flatts the last Tuesday in May, and after the Court-term at Whitestown is over," he also writes that he had "some idea of building a Canoe on the Caneseraga, and going down the creek to its mouth on the Oneida Lake to explore the navigation."

A year or two later eight head of Dutch cattle with grooms to attend them were sent from Holland to Cazenovia by the Com-

pany at an enormous expense—probably the second importation of Holsteins into the United States.[1]

Varied duties devolved upon a Land Agent. As Mr. Huidekoper well says,

"Though they seem to an inexperienced person to be very simple and wholly mechanical, viz. to establish the boundaries of the land sold, fill up the blanks in the printed form of a contract, and collect liquidated debts,—yet the business requires nerve, judgment, accuracy, some legal knowledge, and a keen insight into human nature; and a landholder should have the patience of Job to await the slow accumulation that crowns the labor of pioneer life."

Encouraged, however, for the time, Mr. Lincklaen in the course of a few years determined to give up his agency for the Company and to purchase a large quantity of the lands. The enterprise, though very promising, eventually became unfavorably affected by the projection of the Erie Canal, and the subsequent diversion of immigration. Though still comparatively a young man, he soon was attacked

[1] See *Holstein Cattle*, by Dudley Miller, Oswego, 1885.

by ill health, which was not made easier to bear by this turn in affairs and the accompanying grave anxieties. He proposed to give up the lands to the Company, but Mr. Busti, who had then succeeded Mr. Cazenove as its General Agent, urged him to persevere, reminding him of the entire dependence he might place in his brother-in-law Jonathan Denise Ledyard, whom, at the death of his father in 1803 when he was ten years old, he had adopted and whom he had educated as his son.

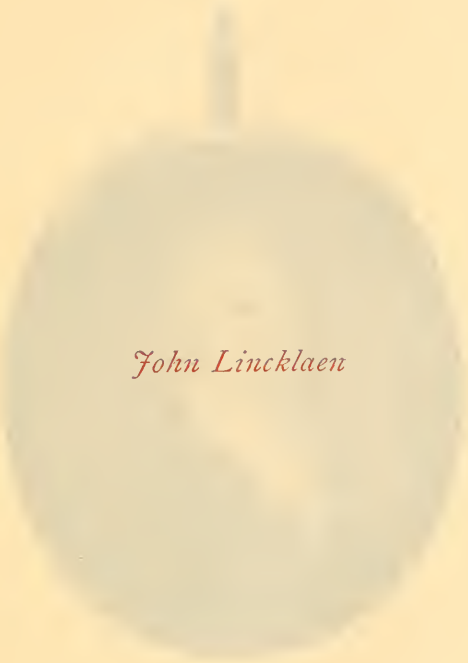
Accordingly Mr. Ledyard, leaving a newly-begun law practice, entered the land-office, and by 1818 had become his brother's chief reliance. Not alone had the lands about Cazenovia now become unprofitable, but the condition of the Western purchase was such that the General Agent set forth a petition for relief to the Legislature of the State, which will be found inserted later,[1] for the full and clear statement it gives of the origin and purposes of the Company. And I may be par-

[1] See Appendix C.

doned for saying that its reference to Batavia as the first land-office can only be understood as applying to the four-million-acre tract, for Mr. Lincklaen's letter[1] plainly shows that the little "Cazenovia establishment," but a tenth part in size, was really the pioneer among the many beautiful settlements both in New York and Pennsylvania, of the Holland Land Company.

There is little to relate of general interest in the life of Mr. Lincklaen. His contemporaries said that he "knew the world well," was "judicious, observing, and well informed"—"by no means a difficult guest"—"very benevolent, though a strict business man"—"social and agreeable." Not only could he give practical advice, as many of his letters show, but he asked for and gratefully received it. He read much, of the best books and magazines of the day, and his mastery of the English language was said by President Nott to be beyond that of any other foreigner of his acquaintance. He was a Mason, like his father before him—having been admitted to the order

[1] Page 14.


John Lincklaen

at Smyrna in 1788. The kindness of his heart is well shown in the following letter :

"Whatever you undertake, you may always rely fully on all the assistance in my power, for be assured nothing is more grateful to my feelings than to be useful to others. When I was young I stood in want of assistance likewise. I then had a friend who was both able and willing to assist me ; he did so, and to him I owe everything. It is in gratitude to that great & good man (now gone to happier regions) that I think it my constant duty to do unto others as I was done to myself. Look, therefore, always to me as a friend, and believe me, Sincerely,

"Yours."

On the 22nd of February, 1797, he was married in Cazenovia to Helen,[1] second child of General Benjamin Ledyard[2] of Aurora,

[1] Born 15 Nov. 1777. Besides her brother he adopted one of her younger sisters ; also later, in 1815, her niece—both of whom married but left no descendants.

[2] I. John Ledyard, of Bristol, England, born 1701, married Deborah Youngs, of Southold, L. I.

II. Youngs Ledyard (2d son) married Mary Avery of Groton, Conn.

III. Benjamin Ledyard (3rd son) married Catherine Forman, of Middletown Point, Monmouth Co., N. J.

General Benjamin Ledyard left Middletown Point, New Jersey, with his wife and eight children in October, 1794, taking with him

N. Y., at the house of her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Jonathan Forman, by the Rev. Francis Adrian van der Kemp. They lived in

their family of slaves, also ten in number—father, mother, and eight children. He writes his brother, on his arrival at Aurora, Cayuga Co., that they had reached Albany after nine day's passage by sloop from New York—the same day Mrs. Ledyard and "all my white family except Master Sam and myself embarked in a very convenient coachee for Fort Schuyler, a very pleasant and polite settlement near the head of the Mohawk and nearly one-half the way on from Albany to Aurora, and passed all the worst of the water way, which by the by was remarkably bad—at this time it was never known to be worse—on account of the lowness of the waters occasioned by the remarkably dry season in that part of the country. They were there attended to in the most friendly and polite manner by several Genteel Familys at Fort Schuyler [Utica] and Whites Town, 3 miles distance, until I arrived by water nine days after them. Mr. [James S.] Kip's particular friendly attention, with Mr. [Peter] Smith's, at Fort Schuyler, I wish our Friends to help remember and acknowledge. They arrived at this place in less than two days from Schenectady with pleasant weather and good roads—from thence we all took water and met with a great proportion of unseasonable weather as to cold, and one severe snow storm; we had also more than our share of Rain, but fortunately for us the Boat that I had particularly prepared for the family, so well covered, kept all dry, warm and comfortable, on and in their feather beds by day and frequently by night, for we seldom could find so good quarters on shore, and indeed nothing but elbow room made it better anywhere. The Blacks, tho' less guarded, did well, and kept cheerful and happy. [These two boats were "Durham boats," or "Bateaux."] The family generally are much pleased with this place, even at this Autumnal season. We are very comfortably housed, warm and roomy enough for our own family, and can put a very particular friend behind a spare curtain."

This house, a long log construction—and a very pleasant one—was immediately on the shore. The family on their arrival were lifted from the boats to the beach directly in front of their new dwelling.

the Company's house, where is now "Willow-Bank," already occupied by Mr. Lincklaen as dwelling and Land Office, until this burned down in 1806. In 1807 or 1808, he completed his own house "Lorenzo" while still his business prospects were flattering.

In 1807, he with his wife united with the Presbyterian Church in Cazenovia, of which the Rev. Joshua Leonard was pastor.[1] Before that time, though never an atheist,

"the claims of Christianity were for many years to him inadmissible. While, later, Edwards, Bellamy, Watts, Newton and Scott were to be his favorite authors, till then the writings of modern Infidels, especially those of the French school, were generally purchased and attentively read by him, and had they been less disrespectful to truth in point of historical fact, he would have embraced them as conclusive against that religion, which, if not his scorn, was at least his dread. Not satisfied with his belief, he became at length resolved to give Christianity a

[1] Dr. Leonard "was installed Thursday, June 6th, 1799, as Preacher to this Congregation," [Gen. Forman's MS. diary] and he has said of himself that he was "the first pastor who settled in this wide range of country—when, from Cazenovia to the Pacific Ocean there was not one Congregational or Presbyterian pastor, not one in this State to the North or South of me, not one to the East nearer than Mr. Steele of Paris, in Oneida County."

candid hearing. Guided by his friend Judge van der Kemp, he accepted the Scriptures as the word of God, and first adopting the same phase of Unitarian faith as his friend, he went on and through purely intellectual and logical methods became a sincere believer in the Deity of our Lord, and was a devoted member of the Church throughout his life."

The welfare of the village and land tract had always been Mr. Lincklaen's engrossing interest. It was said of him that in discharging the duties connected with his agency, during a period of nearly thirty years, he had established a character for integrity and accuracy, kindness to the poor, and liberality to the unfortunate. It was hard that the closing years of his upright life should have been shadowed by ill fortune, all the heavier for his kindly heart to bear because connected with the waning prosperity of the settlers. Throughout this trial, as through that of his slowly and steadily failing bodily strength, he was, however, strengthened and supported.

"He endured," writes a friend, "the sufferings with which it had pleased God during the two last years of life to visit him, with exemplary patience.

Aware of his situation, he awaited the crisis with a resignation which does honor to Christianity, and seems to have pushed the thoughts and affections of his soul from the shores of this world, even before the moorings were loosed by the hand of death."

To his old friend, Francis Adrian van der Kemp, he speaks in his last letter of "the peace of mind mercifully granted" to him, "such as passed all understanding."

He died on February 9, 1822, and is buried in the cemetery at Cazenovia, where in April, 1847, his wife was laid beside him.

GENEALOGY.

I. Jan van Lincklaen married Maria van der Kerpen ; lived at Cologne.

II. 1566, born their son Wynand ;
1602, 29 January, married at Leyden Janneke, born 1581, daughter of Jaques Seghers, of Antwerp, and Elisabeth van den Burgh, of Ghent.

III. 1602, 30 December, born at Leyden their son Johannis ;
married at Aalsmeer, Helgonda van Westerhoff, born van Lingen.

IV. 1635, born their son Wynand ;
married Magdalena Huysman.

V. 1672, 19 October, born their son Johannis ;
1693, 26 March, married Clementina, daughter of Jean Meerman and Margaretha Eggerix.

VI. 1697, 31 December, born their son Jan ;
1725, 29 July, married Anna Rentinck.

[1731, born their son Jan.[1]]

[1] Married, 1st, Adriana Novisadi, of Utrecht ; 2nd, Elizabeth Brockhuysen, and by second had two daughters :

Anna, married, 1st, G. Umbgrove, of Arnheim ; 2nd, Paul Ph. du Cloux, of Utrecht.

Adriana Sophia ;
Married Gysbert Westenberg, of Goor, Overyssel, and had issue :
Jan Lincklaen Westenberg.

VII. { 1732, born their son Anthony Quiryn ;
married Gertrude Hoeven, of Amsterdam.

[1766, born their daughter Anne.[1]]

VIII. { 1768, born their son John ; married at Cazenovia, February 22, 1797, Helen Ledyard ; [died at Cazenovia February 9, 1822, leaving no children.]

J. L.

[1] Anne, daughter of Anthony Quiryn Lincklaen and Gertrude Hoeven, his wife, born 1766, married

1st, June 12, 1788, Benjamin Tack of Amsterdam. Of their eight children, two only survived:

Anna Gertruyd, b. 24 July 1793; married, 1817, Lieut. Arriens, of the Dutch Navy. In 1835 Colonel Arriens came to this country with the young Prince Henry of the Netherlands, who accompanied him for a short visit at "Lorenzo."	Benjamin.

Benjamin Tack died 26 June, 1799. His widow married

2nd, 1802, Gerrit Wolters of Amsterdam, and had issue:

A son, Lambertus Wolters. Born June 17, 1803; arrived from Holland at "Lorenzo," August 3, 1815, where he died unmarried, May 29, 1840.	A daughter, Johanna Catherine.

ARMS.

JOURNAL OF EXPLORATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK,

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1791.

ITINERARY.

	Miles.
To Bethlehem	51
To Allentown & Back again	12
to Nazareth	9½
To Shoops, 5 miles out of the way, & 9, is	14½
to the Leheigh	18
to Wyoming	16
from Wyoming to the mines	3
to the Iron Works	11
to Thornbottom	17
to Nicklns Sugar works & back again	18
mistaken road	7
from Thornbottom to the Tunkhannock	13
to Adlem's camp	7
to the brear [sic] road	6
to Shafer's	19
to Swingle's settlmt & back	6
to S. Stanton	20
to Stockport	19
to Harmony	24
to Dulittle	10
to Chenango	14
to Mr Mercereau	6
to Owegy	14
to Tioga Point	20
to Wm Wynkoop	6

	Miles.
to N:t^{n} pt	12
to McCormick	12
to the P^{d} Post [Painted Post] . . .	6
to Col^{l} Lindley	14
back to McCormick	20
to Chatarines t^{n} [Catherinestown] . .	20
to the head of the Lake	4
the friends' settlem^{t}	26
to Geneva	16
to Philpss [Canandaigua ?]	16
to Geneva	16
to Cayuga	14
to McDanforth	35
to Oneida Castle & mistake	30
to the Mill & back	2
to S. Lyard [Laird]	16
to Whitestown	8
to Meyer	10
to Dick (Edick) & missed roads . . .	21
to Cooperstown	25
with Cooper	26
to Schenectady	62
to Albany	23
	795

JOURNAL.

WE left Philad[a] Wednesday afternoon the 3rd of August at 5 o'clock, taking the GermanTown road ;—this village is 6 miles from the city & is about 5 miles in extent, peopled chiefly by Germans. 1791
Otherwise it is not remarkable save on account of the battle which took place there the [4th] Oct[r] 1777, between the English & the Americans, the former commanded by Lord Cornwallis, the others by Gen[l] Washington. The former remained in possession of the field & the Americans retired to the environs of White Marsch, where we slept this night, at 13 miles from Philad[a] at Dishler's Tavern.

We left at 5 o'clock in the morning, & breakfasted at the Spring House Tavern 18 miles from Philad[a] at the inn of Jo- Thursday
seph Robert in Back County. [*Bucks* 4th.
County.] The lands poor & light, there is cul-

tivated chiefly [wheat?], oats, Indian corn, & an acre of ground yields from 20 to 25 Bushels.—We arrived at Bethlehem at 8 o'clock in the evening, very tired & half dead with dust.

The water-works pump water from a spring to a reservoir 135 feet high, whence it is dis-

Friday 5th August. tributed by different pipes to the cisterns of the houses.

Bethlehem has 600 inhabitants, all of the sect which call themselves the United Brethern. The house of the Single Sisters contains 100. They who have the means pay 9 livres annually for their board to the Society, & the profit of their work is their own. Those who have not the wherewithal to pay their board are supported by the Society, & work in common. Their principal work is spinning cotton, they also execute a great deal of work in embroidery, muslin, etc. Each woman provides her bed—fifty sleep in one room, & three of the old women are obliged to watch them through the night in turn.

The house of the Single Brethern is ar-

ranged on the same footing—they have a table in common, & work during the day in different shops, & number between 60 & 70.

The widows have also their own house where they live together. There is likewise a Boarding School belonging to the society, where there are 76 girls—they learn to read & write English & German—there are children from all the States of the Union.

Their capital consists of land—4800 acres—they pay their expenses by the revenues of the water works, a tannery, and the inn. The United Brethern may marry, but it is said that they are not permitted to choose for themselves ; so soon as a young man wishes to marry, he speaks of it to one of the Elders, who chooses for him among the Sisters the woman whom he believes will suit him, three meetings are then permitted, & the woman has the right to refuse twice, but should she refuse a third, she shall never marry. Mr. Boon & I were at the *Camp.*[1] [sic] of Mad[e] Allen at 6 miles from Bethlehem.

[1] Country house (?), *campagne*.

We sent away our servant & took another, Jacob Bachmann, of Allen Town. We each bought a good woolen blanket to serve for a bed in the woods. With this blanket over the saddle, pistols and a portmanteau behind, with a halter for each horse, we left Bethlehem at 9 o'clock in the morning; we reached Nazareth—9½ miles away—at 11 o'clock, we bought there a bell for each horse, a good axe, *allumettes*, etc.

Saturday the 6th

There is at Nazareth an institution of the United Brethern as at Bethlehem, and a boys' school, but not so large, nor is the situation so agreeable. We left after dinner & arrived at Wind Gap, Mr. Heller's,[1] at the foot of the Blue Mountains, we crossed them, lost our way, & buried ourselves in the woods, after making five miles detour in the moonlight, we arrived at the house of a German, Philip Shoep's,[2] who gave us some eggs & good fish, & an excellent bed in the loft.

[1] Heller's Tavern. See *Sullivan's Expedition*, p. 224 (Major Norris' Journal). Now Hellerville, town of Hamilton, Monroe County, Pa. See also Map No. 103, A, of Simeon DeWitt Collection, N. Y. Hist. Soc.

[2] See Munsell, p. 61. See also "Shupe's" on Howell's map of

We left at 9 o'clock, & after some miles entered the *Great Swamp*,[1] an immense marsh extending around for miles, there we saw the first *Mapple Tree;* we stopped for a moment to admire this, the object of our search. Mr. Boon, at that instant, seemed to descry beneath its bark the treasures of Peru, while I, for my part, would have wished to carve on it the name of my sweetheart,—and Colonel Prop [sic][2] saw nothing but the simple Mapple Tree, if any idea suggested itself to him on the subject, it would have been whether this tree could serve him in fighting the Indians and transporting his artillery. Sunday 7 Aug.

We arrived 18 miles from the place where we had slept, at the Lehigh River, where a young couple had just established themselves in the woods, & had bought 300 acres at 1

Pennsylvania (1792), on a creek off main road, between second Pokono Mt. and Wind Gap.

[1] On the line of Luzerne and Wayne Counties. See p. 247 of *Sullivan's Expedition*. The road through the swamp was made by Sullivan.

[2] "*Col. Prop.*" Impossible to identify. Perhaps Colonel Thomas Proctor of Pennsylvania, Colonel of Artillery and on Sullivan's Expedition. For notice of him see *Sullivan's Expedition*, p. 342, note.

Livre the acre, they intend to build mills on the *falls*, which are 20 feet perpendicular.

There is a certain young man from Boston named Prescott associated with the man of the place, John Downing, in the 300 acres, there is an iron mine besides several others in the environs, they propose to explore it, the more as work is going on to open the navigation of the Lehigh which joins the Delaware at Easton & which will be open in 3 years. We arrived at Wyoming at 8 o'clock at night after having traversed the woods without finding houses or people.

Monday 8th

We went to see the village of Wyoming, where are 40 houses, all of wood, and about 200 inhabitants. The Land in the Valley along the river is very rich for raising wheat, grain, oats, indian corn, etc; better can be had at 4 or 5 Livres the acre. The mountains that border the valley are full of coal, which costs only the seeking, & which is used in the iron works. Col[l] Hollenbeck & Col[l] Pickering[1] are the principal proprie-

[1] See Peck's *Wyoming*, p. 100. The famous Timothy Pickering settled in Wyoming in 1787.

tors. The first is the principal merchant. he brings & sends merchandise from Philad[a] by the Lancaster Road as far as Middle T[n] on the Susquehannah, 120 miles below Wyoming, thence it is transported in bateaux of 5 Tons (each Ton weighing 2000 Livres) to Wyoming; there are some falls, but they are passed without difficulty; from Wyoming the river can be ascended to its source without interruption, which will make this place a spot of considerable importance for the trade with the Genesee Lands, etc.

It has not yet been attempted to open navigation from Middletown to the Chesapeak, but according to the last report made to the Governor, good ground has been found for making an easy & level road for 12 miles from Wyoming to the Lehigh River 3 miles below Bear Creek. This river will be navigable in three years, thus with only 12 miles' land carriage all merchandise can be transported along the Lehigh to Easton, & thence along the Delaware to Philadelphia. This communication will be of great importance to Wyoming

the more as there are a number of falls in the Susquehannah, & that the navigation on this river will not be opened for a long time yet.

N. B. There is a Thomas Wright[1] of Bucks County who has undertaken with his brother-in-law Thomas Dyer, to open the navigation of the Lehigh River; they own on its banks below Bear Creek 6000 acres of land, with good timber, & a water power, & they propose to sell the half at 15 ℥ the acre; their contract says that they shall make the river navigable for boats 10 feet wide, 40 feet long, drawing one foot of water, the whole for the sum of 1000 £.

In the afternoon we went to see the mines of coal 1½ miles from the town, they are very rich and mixed with iron and slate.

Tuesday the 9th

We were detained all the morning by rain; we released a man from prison who was there for a debt of 25 ℥. At 3 o'clock, at the moment of our departure, arrived the Surveyors employed to lay out the road

[1] See Kulp's *Families of Wyoming*, p. 1249.

to be made from Wyoming to the Leheigh, they gave most favourable reports, so a speedy success may be expected.

We left in the afternoon for Mr. Davidson's, 8 miles off, & thence 3 miles further to Mr. Seerlle's house, he and his father-in-law Mr. Smith [1] have built a forge on the Lachouwana since this spring, there are two fires, & one hammer & four workmen—they work 200 Livres weight of iron a day for each fire. The iron mine is one mile away & from their account very rich. Mr. Seerlle had the politeness to give us lodging in his house or rather log cabin, & on our blanket on the floor, wrapped in my cloak, my portmanteau under my head, I slept after the fatigue as well as I have on the best bed of feathers.

N. B. We bought at Wyoming a horse for 25 £ to carry our provisions, and oats for our

[1] Dr. Wm. H. Smith, of New York City, surgeon on Sullivan's Expedition, "bought right to dig iron ore and stone coal in Pittston, 1791—and was much ridiculed, the use of coal as a heating agent being not then understood. He with James Sutton built the forge just below the falls on the Lackawanna stream about two miles above its mouth—the second iron works in Westmoreland" and lived there. Now "Old Forge," Luzerne County. See Hollister's *Lackawanna Valley*, p. 52.

horses. The provisions consisted of a large ham, bread, salt, & a piece of cheese—our good Jacob having a tin bottle over his shoulders filled with a strong liquor called whiski.

We left Mr. Sutton at 9 in the morning having awaited a man who was to be our guide, but who did not come at all, scarcely were we away from the establishment when on dismounting from our horses to wait for our servant, my horse ran away. Mr. Boon ran after & caught him & we pursued our road. About 6 miles from the place where we had slept, we halted in the woods by the side of a brook, put our horses to graze, & ate a morsel ourselves. At 1 o'clock we left there, passed through good woods & by several large *Mapple Trees.* We arrived in the evening at Thornbottom [1] near

Wednesday the 10th

[1] I am indebted to Wm. A. Wilcox, Esq., of Scranton—through the courtesy of the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkes-Barre—for the following :—

"Thornbottom was the first name given to the locality by the settlers at Nicholson. Among the early land records I have found these names :—Black Walnut Bottom, Hickory Bottom, Hemlock Bottom, and the name Hopbottom still exists six miles up the creek from Nicholson. The term indicates valley land. I well remember that the flats along the Tunkhannock creek, where the Martin's creek

the Tunkhannoc, there were there two brothers named Stevens[1] who have formed a settlement on the lands of Messrs. Samuel Wallis & Hollingsworth which he has promised them to sell at 10½ ℥ the acre. The land is very good, but the Tunkhannoc can only be ascended with canoes.

We started at 7 in the morning, following always Nickleson's road. After making 9 or 10 miles over trunks of trees which twice caused my horse to fall with me, we saw on the top of a hill to the left of the road a cabin in the midst of the woods—surrounded with briars & thorns and scarcely approachable. It was the spot where Mr. Nickleson[2] had

Thursday the 11th

joins it, had when I was a boy a large number of thorn trees which bore very palatable fruit. They also extended some ways up Martin's Creek. My first home there was along Martin's Creek, and in our garden there was a very large thorn tree. I have never known exactly to what locality the name applied, but always understood the locality to be the Tunkhannock Valley about where Martin's Creek comes in and where the present village of Nicholson is situated.

"The petition presented to the Court about 1794, on which the township of Nicholson was erected, was dated at Thornbottom. The signers lived some of them in what is now known as Hartford, some in Benton and some about the present village of Nicholson."

[1] Eliphalet and Ebenezer Stephens settled on the Tunkhannock in 1760—first saw mill 1793. This is Wyoming Co., and Nicholson Township.

[2] John Nicholson, Comptroller of Pennsylvania, and owner of ex-

had his sugar boiled, there were still two chaldrons to be seen, & some other scattered utensils. If we were deceived in our expectations by seeing only a simple hut falling to ruins, where we had looked to find extensive works, buildings, & workmen, at least we had the satisfaction to find here a quantity of fine mapple trees 15 to 20 inches in diameter, in some of which we still saw the holes where they were tapped, & the pipes with the reservoirs where the sap had run. We set out to go to see the Hobbottom [1] where there are three families established by Mr. Nickl[n], but after going 4 miles through the woods, we saw we were out of our way by the direction of the compass, besides, a torrent of rain & abominable roads obliged us to retrace our steps, we went back to the hut, gave the horses some oats, built a fire to dry ourselves, ate a piece of ham & bread, drinking the water from a stream, our provision of rum

tensive lands throughout the State. His log grist mill—"Nicholson's" on the map—was about sixty rods below Whipple's present saw mills—abandoned in a few years. See Blackman, p. 112.

[1] Hopbottom Creek, named from wild hops. See Blackman, p. 111.

being out, & in the afternoon returned to our good friends at Thornbottom who had prepared us an excellent dinner, & some tea. It is there that we met John Jhones,[1] living a mile away, who has the direction of Mr. Nickl[n]'s lands. The latter has furnished him with the kettles & other utensils for making sugar, for which he must pay in a number of years. He gave us all information, & seemed an active & intelligent man. He has made hardly any sugar this year—his kettles having come too late,—but he proposes to tap 2000 trees next spring, having 12 workmen among whom there are some young lads. As there is no communication he offers to make a road of 12 or 14 miles which shall lead from the Mill at the Hobbottom to the Susquehanna between the Misshoppa & the Tunkhannock Creek for 10 $\frac{3}{5}$ pr. acre.

Mr. Nickleson has 12,000 acres, 3,000 of which bear Mapple Trees, where he reckons there are 30 pr. acre.

A tree 15 to 20 inches in diameter gives 25

[1] Superintendent. A well educated Welshman. Blackman, p. 114.

gallons of sap, & 5 gallons gives a pound of sugar.

He proposes to establish a distillery. There are 3 families at Hobbottom.

It is possible to boil five times a day, thus each time [illegible] hours. The kettles hold half a gallon.

He will establish himself with his family at the Sugar Camp next autumn.

Friday the 12th

We left at 9 in the morning, with a provision of bread, ham, & whiski, & accompanied by our host Ebenezer Stephens, to guide us through the woods, we passed some settlements along the Tunkhannock newly formed by persons coming from Gosshen in the state of N. Y^{k} ; the land there is very rich, 3 miles from Tunkhannock there is a Henry Ellisson who settled there last spring, from 150 trees he made 200 lbs. sugar which he has sold in the neighborhood for 1 ℥ the pound. The land where he has settled belongs to Messrs. Wallis & Hollingsworth of Phil^{ada}, there is a tract of 300 acres that they call *the*

fork between the East and North Branch of the Tunkhannock.

There we gave the horses some oats, & crossed the woods guided by the compass, at 5 in the afternoon we arrived at the East Branch of the Tunkhannock where we halted to spend the night, turned our horses out to graze, & built a fire at the foot of a superb Mapple tree ; we caught some trout, which we boiled, & after having satisfied our appetite we spread our blankets on some leaves about the fire, & tired by the journey I slept without awakening until the next morning.

Left our camp at 7 o'clock, & about 11 reached a camp made in the midst of the woods by a surveyor John Adlem,[1] who was surveying the lands in the neighborhood, at the Headwaters of the Tunkhannock. Saturday the 13th

N. B. Since our departure from Thornbottom in crossing the woods to reach the North road, we passed a tract of land extremely rich, &

[1] John Adlum, official Surveyor State of Pennsylvania. See Penn. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. 6, p. 765—for letters on Indian affairs from Adlum to Governor Mifflin.

covered with fine Mapple trees—we measured one of which the circumference was 14 feet—which makes about 4¼ feet of diameter.

Mr. Adlem not being in the camp, we could have no information concerning the land, nor its owner, nor the communications one could make, so we departed thence to strike across the woods to the North road where we arrived at 5 o'clock in the evening; having found good pasture for our horses beside a brook, & being unable to get to any house without going by night over breakneck roads, we called a halt, & made ourselves a camp and a fire with as much agility as if we were people accustomed to this exercise.

We left our camp at 7 o'clock, passed through a very rich country, full of Mapple Trees, & arrived at a log house where a certain A. Stanton[1] of Connecticut had just settled, from there we went 9 miles further to Shaffer's who has 300 acres of which he cultivates ——.

Sunday the 14th

[1] Col. Asa Stanton, of New London, Conn., first settled in the present borough of Waymart, Wayne Co. His log cabin was near the present house of his grandson F. H. Stanton. See Matthews, p. 542.

We were at 3 miles from Shaffer's on the left of the North Road where there is a settlement

Monday the 15th

formed 4 years ago by an Ulrich Swingel[1] on Col[l] Hooper's lands; he made last spring 200 lbs. of sugar, & has several acres under cultivation. We returned thence to Shaffer's[2] where we rested our horses. Shaffer has a large family, he settled there 6 years ago, & cultivates enough land for his family, but the lack of communication prevents all the inhabitants of this country getting anything to market.

We left Shaffer's at 7 o'clock, passed over the same road we came by, we stopped a mo-

Tuesday the 16th

ment at 9 miles distance at A. Stanton's, to provide ourselves with some rum, & started at 12 o'clock, following the North Road 11 miles further, where we stopped with the cousin of the first Samuel

[1] Hans Ulrich Zwingle, from Orange Co., New York, first settled in the western part of S. Canaan township about 1783. Present homestead site owned by his great-great-grandson, Eugene Zwingle. See Matthews, p. 563.

[2] John Shaffer, from Orange Co., N. Y., came to Wayne Co. in 1783, and settled on Middle Creek below the old North and South road. See Matthews, p. 559.

Stanton who came to settle this spring, & has bought of Col[l] Hooper[1] 700 acres at 1 D[lr] the acre for himself, & the people who are to come from Connecticut to settle.

We left our friend Stanton before 7 o'clock —we followed the North Road for nearly 6 **Wednesday the 17th** miles, then crossed the woods by a path to the road which leads to Stockport, where we arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. Samuel Preston's, who has the superintendence of the lands of Mr. Drinker. Stockport is situated on the Delaware 3 miles below where the Popaxtunk flows into the Delaware, at the bottom of a very extensive valley, the whole containing 10,000 acres which belongs to Messrs. Drinker & Preston.

Samuel Preston, quaker, & manager of Mr. Drinker's land, received us very politely in his log house, & gave us bacon & good chocolate. He began the Stockport settlement two years ago—he has now two saw mills & another grist mill, he values each at 160£. He grinds

[1] Col. Robert Lettice Hooper, of New Jersey.

flour for about 50 families of which the most distant is 15 Miles off. He employs from 20 to 30 Workmen both for his Mills & for cutting roads of communication, he pays them from 3 ℔ to a Dollar a day besides their board, he gets sometimes men for 50 ℔ a month & board.

He sends his boards by the Delaware to Philad[a], & bateaux of two tons, which are usually 7 days on the way, the expense of which he reckons at 20£.

He has found favorable ground to make a road of communication into the State of New York. This route, striking the North River near Ezopus is 48 miles. The State of New York has undertaken to cut the ⅔ds, and he has already finished the 16 miles which he undertook. He has also taken upon himself to improve & shorten the road leading from Stockport to Harmony. The work of the Mills has prevented his giving much attention to the cultivation of land, he has only 15 acres in condition to be cultivated next spring. He could not give us much information on the subject of the

Mapple Tree, the depth of the snow having prevented his going to Stockport at the time of the sugar making, however, there was made during his absence nearly 200 lbs, & a quantity of Molasses, he showed us his camp where there were three kettles each holding 20 gallons.

I was unable to see that in this neighborhood there were trees sufficient to support an extended settlement.

We also learned from him there were two kinds of Mapple Trees—the one yielding sap,[1] of which the leaf is a soft green ; the other, yielding no sap, has a leaf of a deeper green, with the under side of a pale blue.

He further told us that Mr. Drinker had on the heights of the Great Band [Bend] of the Susquehannah about 70,000 acres, of which he had sold some at from 10 to 15 ℥ an acre.

Mr. Preston seems an intelligent & active man, who appears to have given all his time & pains to furthering the growth of his settlement at Stockport, he lives in nothing but

[1] Said to be called by the Indians *Ozeketa*.—Liancourt, i, p. 125, Note.

a miserable log house, But I saw the foundations of a good house that he expects to build.

We parted from our Host Preston at 9 o'clock, having had our horses shod by his blacksmith; a mile from his mill we saw on the road in going up the mountain a Rattlesnake 4½ feet long, which we killed with stones. We followed the road cut by Mr. Preston to go to Harmony, always passing through the woods, and some Mapple Trees; we stopped after some miles to let the horses browse, & then kept on our road, the night began to fall without our having been able to find as yet any house, we determined on account of the darkness to camp in the woods. Scarcely had we made a fire & unsaddled our horses, when we were agreeably suprised by the sight of a young man who came from a neighboring house, which was but a few steps away. Thursday the 18th

It was the Harmony settlement belonging to Mr. Drinker, & managed for him by a Quaker Joseph Hillborn. Mr. Drinker owns there

above 2000 acres, his agent has been there for a year, & has only cultivated as yet 20 or 25 Acres, and made last spring 120 lbs of Sugar. This settlement on the Susquehannah does not seem to be so advanced as that of Stockport on the Delaware ; Joseph Hillborn told me of having sent to Philadelphia some peltries that he had bought at times of the Indians hunting in the neighborhood.

We left about 9 o'clock in the morning, & at a mile from Harmony we crossed the East & West Line which separates the State of Pennsylv. from that of N. Y^k. We skirted the Susquehannah, passing through cultivated fields & meadows, & from time to time finding log houses. We forded the river & arrived at 10 miles from Harmony at John Dulittle's,[1] where we found oats for our horses & bacon for ourselves.

Friday the 19th

N. B. The country from Harmony to Du-

[1] From Connecticut. The first settler (1788) on the West side of the Susquehannah river near the mouth of Doolittle Creek, in the present town of Windsor—on the Southern border of Broome County. See *Hist. Broome Co.*

little & above is called the Okwago[1] Settlement. There are 60 families composed of 300 souls who have come to settle there mainly from New England within 4 years. The ground is rich & they raise much wheat, &c. They have begun to cut a road from Dulittle's on the Susquehannah to Cookhow[2] on the Mohock, a branch of the Delaware, it will be 14 miles long, & will serve to transport their commodities to the Philad[a] market.

Fourteen miles further on, we reached Union Town[3] on the left Bank of the Chenango; we forded this river & arrived by night at Union Town at W[m] Witney's.[4] The Chenango is

[1] Oquaga, a beautiful valley with old apple orchards, long occupied by Indians. In 1753 Rev. Gideon Hawley was sent here from Massachusetts, by President Edwards of Stockbridge, as missionary. This town was in the present Cascade Valley near which Doolittle made the first settlement.—*Hist. Broome Co.*, p. 268.

[2] Cookhouse, now Deposit, on Delaware River at mouth of Oquago Creek. Said to have been called by the Indians Cokeose—"Owls' Nest"—corrupted by English to Cookhouse—a name still used by the older inhabitants. See Hough's *Gazetteer*, p. 257.

[3] Union, formed Feb. 16, 1791—fifteen years before Broome County was organized; with Chenango, one of the two oldest towns in Broome County.—*Hist. Broome Co.*, p. 422.

[4] Joshua and William Whitney settled on the West side of the Chenango River about two miles above its junction with the Susquehannah (where Binghamton now stands) at what was later called

navigable for canoes from its source to where it flows into the Susquehannah. Its banks have been all inhabited since the last war, when the Indians fled further into the country.

Started in the morning always following the Susquehannah, & travelling through a cultivated country, from time to time meeting with log houses. At six Miles from Chenango we stopped at the house of a Mr. Jozua Mercereau [1] to whom I had a letter from Col[l] Hooper, the Father was not there, but the son received us with politeness. The Father bought last spring from Judge Wilson 300 acres of land, which he expects to improve, he has already built two barns, & will commence next spring to build a comfortable wooden house in which he expects to end his days. We learned there, in drinking poor

Saturday the 20th

Whitney's Flats—and is here referred to as "Wm Witney's"—above the old village of Chenango. See *Hist. Broome Co.*

[1] A Huguenot from Staten Island, later from Springfield, Mass.—Commissary General and Quarter Master General of the Continental army—came to town of Union, on South side of river, in 1789. First Judge of Common Pleas and Sessions. See *Hist. Broome Co.*, p. 25.

beer, that Messrs. J. Wilson, L. Hooper, Wm Bingham, & Danl Cox, etc., are the great land owners along this part of the Susquehannah. See Note.[1] The first of these gentlemen asks 4 Dolls. pr. acre & there is no doubt that he will sell at this price. A large part of these lands is cultivated by people who have come to settle themselves with no other rights than those of nature; they have as yet paid nothing, but this year the owners have begun to demand of them $\frac{1}{3}$ of the yield; several individuals oppose this payment; the owners have not as yet forced it, but it is said they will next year be more particular in exacting this payment.

We left there in the afternoon & 14 miles further were at Owegy with the High Sheriff McMasters,[2] across the river from his house is an Indian who settled there some time ago

[1] Page 75.

[2] Jas. McMaster—soldier in Clinton's army on Sullivan's Expedition—came back to Owego in 1784, conciliated the Indians, and brought his family here in 1788, from Florida, Montgomery Co. His home was near the river, opposite the foot of present Academy St., on the line of the old Indian trail. He acquired eighteen square miles of land—"the McMaster half-township," on which Owego stands. See *Hist. Tioga Co.*

with his family & who seems to prefer the company of the whites to that of his compatriots.

We crossed the river to see his family, but as soon as his wife saw us she took flight, & hid herself in the maize, followed by her children, & left us masters of her house & of her housekeeping, her hut was made of stakes, & some leaves served for bedding.

We left Owegy after having examined the Sheriff's saw-mill, always following the Susquehannah, by a pretty good path. At 3 we reached Tioga Point,[1] the spot where the Tioga River flows into the Susquehannah. There are several houses and a store belonging to Guy McWill,[2] otherwise the place appeared to me of no importance, except it be that the Indians were pursued & beaten by the United States Army commanded by General Sullivan in the year 1779.

Sunday the 21st

[1] "Tioga Point, (now Athens) occupied by Delawares, was a famous stopping place for Indians—trails radiated from there in every direction."—*Hist. Tioga Co.*

[2] Probably Guy Maxwell, who was Sheriff of Tioga in 1800. See *Hist. Tioga Co.*, p. 55.

We went 6 miles further & arrived at William Wynkoop's,[1] a substantial farmer who 4 years ago came from Esopus to settle here on the Tioga.

We sacrificed this day to resting our horses, & having our linen washed, in the afternoon we went to see the farm of our host William Wynkoop, he has 500 acres & cultivates nearly 50, he has also built a grist-mill & a saw-mill, & has commenced to build a comfortable house. Monday the 22d

Just as we were starting we met Mayor [Major] Adam Hoops,[2] to whom I had a letter from Mr. Morris, we went together to Newtown Point[3] & from there to Tuesday the 23rd

[1] Wm. Wynkoop kept the first inn in the town of Chemung, on Wynkoop Creek. He was from Ulster County, and with two other men made the first settlement of the town of Breckville in 1788. See Hough's *Gazetteer*, p. 214.

[2] Major Hoops served through the Revolution, was on the staff of Gen. Washington, and was also Third Aid de Camp to Sullivan on his expedition against the Six Nations. Later he lived in Philadelphia, and was greatly esteemed by Robert Morris both as a man, and as a surveyor. He commenced the settlement of Olean in 1804. He died, unmarried, in Westchester, Pa., about 1835. See Turner, *Holland Purchase*, p. 243.

[3] Now Elmira. See Turner, *Phelps and Gorham's Purchase*, p. 110.

Painted Post where he is surveying Mr. Morris' land which he has bought of Messrs. Philips [*Phelps*] & Gorham. We went on to *Mr. Baalden's*[1] thence to Newtown Point where the treaty with the Indians was held in the month of July under the direction of Col[l] Pickering, there were more than 1000 Indians, as many women as men coming from all quarters of Lake Ontario & Lake Erie; they were given blankets & sent back with provisions to their lands. We saw the remains of their camp, etc. From Newtown Point 12 Miles further to Major Henry McCormick's.[2]

N.B. one finds along the Tioga some extremely fertile valleys. our host McCormick gathered in 60 bushels of Indian corn from one acre. There are some well tilled farms, but these people accustomed to live in the woods know none of the comforts of life whether in their Houses or their Clothing.

[1] Isaac Baldwin, of Norwich, Conn., came to the town of Chemung, then in Tioga County, in 1787. Roberts, *Hist. Steuben Co.*, p. 99.

[2] In 1790–1–2, Elias, William, and Henry McCormick joined the settlement begun in 1788 in Centreville, near the present village of Corning, Steuben County. See Hough's *Gazetteer*, p. 627.

We left the Major to go to Painted Post, 6 miles, thence we traversed the Township No. 2 in the second range of Col[l] Erwin.[1] Wednesday the 24th This township of 6 miles square contains 23,040, acres & is watered by the Canestio, the Conhogto, & the Tioga, rivers which unite in the middle of these lands, and render them extremely good & fertile, there are oak & Pine. Leaving there, one reaches the township of Col[l] Lindlay No. 4, second range, which the Tioga crosses in the middle, & where large bateaux can go up —it is impossible to imagine richer lands, large meadows formed by nature in the middle of the woods, never cultivated by the hand of man, are covered with grass as high as a man on horseback. there is besides superb timber & a fair quantity of Mapple Trees. We arrived at Col[l] Lindley's[2] in the evening, he bought

[1] Col. Arthur Erwin, of Bucks Co., Pa., came from near Antrim, Ireland, before the Revolution and settled on a large estate at Erwina, Bucks Co., Pa. He served in the Revolutionary War. He bought nearly five thousand acres near Tioga Point, and later in 1789, the township of Erwin, and parts of townships of Canisteo and Hornellsville.—Roberts, *Hist. Steuben Co.*, p. 312.

[2] Col. Lindley (died 1794) was born in New Haven, married in

this land of Messrs. Philips & Gorham, & came from New Jersey to settle there last autumn ; for the short time he has been there he has already done much, & doubtless in some years he will be surrounded by all the comforts & conveniences that make life agreeable. He has had from one acre as much as 35 Bushels of wheat, & 65 to 70 Bushels of Maize.

He proposes to sell half of his Township that is 11,520 acres for $\frac{1}{3}$ Dollar on condition that the buyers build & cultivate. He is putting up a saw mill & a flour-mill & a road is to be cut from his house to Painted Post 12 miles.

His family is charming. His wife writes verses, and has made some on the situation of the place which have appeared in the papers.

Thursday 25th

We left with regret so agreeable a place as Col[l] Lindley's, to return to Major McCormick's, which we reached in the evening.

1756 Mary Miller of Morristown, N. J. ; served with the Jersey Blues during the Revolutionary War, was the original proprietor of the town of Lindley, settled on Tioga Flats and built the first saw-mill in 1790 ; a Presbyterian and a strict observer of Sunday.—Roberts, *Hist. Steuben Co.*, pp. 453–4.

From Major McCormick's to Chatherine's Town 20 miles. From ———— to Chatherine's town[1] we pass through a swamp where there is quite a large quantity of Mapple Trees, but the country seems unhealthy, & water is very scarce, in these parts they have kept to the bad habit of cutting with an axe the trees that have been tapped. Friday 26th

At Chatherine's town is a cataract falling 90 feet perpendicularly from a stream that pours into the Lake, from Chatherine's town to the head of Lake Seneca, at Kolver's,[2] there is a settlement of 40 persons but no one is proprietor of the land, which is not of the best, & unhealthy.

We left for the Friends' Settlem[t] [3] 26 miles

[1] Near the present village of Havana, "the former home of Catherine Montour, the granddaughter of Madame Montour, and sister of Queen Esther."—*Sullivan's Expedition*, p. 129.

[2] Now Watkins. David Culver was among the early settlers. See Hough's *Gazetteer*, p. 64.

[3] Begun 1788. About one mile South of the present village of Dresden, Yates Co. The primitive highway of all this region was on the West bank of Seneca Lake on the Indian trail through the valley of the Susquehanna, and across Western New York to Upper Canada. Turner, *Phelps and Gorham's Purchase*, pp. 127, 156.

through swamps & woods, some Mapple Trees
Saturday 27th but not in great quantity, arrived there at Brown's, a quaker. See note.

Were at Church to hear the Universal friend ; this woman, who may be 33 years old,
Sunday 28th was born in Rhode Island. She sets forth that she is sent by Jesus Christ, and enlightened by his spirit to convert mankind. I sought, but in vain, to find some principles on which she founds her religion, but her sermon was only a quantity of vain words without sense or reason, & the little book which she has published under the title of *friend's advice* was in the same style. There are in this settlement made 3 years ago, 378 souls in 60 families ; the State of New York has sold them a district of 12,000 acres, 4000 at 2 ℔ & 8000 at 1/6 ℔, of which the payments are to be made in March, the lands are not of the best, & in all the neighborhood the horses pine away, which is attributed to a poisonous plant which they eat in the woods.

We left in the afternoon, & arrived at Geneva on Lake Canedesago, or Senequa, crossing Mapple lands, there are there a dozen houses. From there bateaux of 1 or 2 *tonneaux* can reach New York in 9 or 11 days with 16 miles of land carriage.

Monday 29th

We left for [Cannadogway] 16 miles, through a swamp of 10 miles in the 10th township of the Sec[d] range, where there is a quantity of Mapple, the largest part of this township belongs to Gen[l] Chapin,[1] his son-in-law Capt[n] Wells has a fine farm 4 miles from Canadagway—they get a harvest of 20 bushels of wheat an acre. Arrived at Canadagway in the afternoon at ————'s, who keeps a tavern.[2] Judge Philips [Phelps] has his room there, we found him there ill like the 2 Messrs. Morris[3] coming from Niagara. Cana-

[1] Born at Hatfield, Mass. Served through the Revolutionary War. Came to Canandagua in 1789; died 1795. See Turner.

[2] Probably Sanborn's, on Atwater Corner, a famous tavern.—Turner, *Phelps and Gorham's Purchase*, p. 66.

[3] Son of Robert Morris. Mr. Morris came from Philadelphia *via* Wilkesbarre and what was called Sullivan's path to Newtown Point, now Elmira; attended Pickering's Indian treaty, went to Niagara, and returned by Canandaigua.—Turner, *Phelps and Gorham's Purchase*, p. 291.

dagway has 43 Dwelling houses, the land good enough, but the water very bad, which is considered one of the principal causes which makes this country so unhealthy, the town is divided in Lots of 10 acres which sell at 6 £ (15 Dlrs) of New York, & back Lots of 30 acres at 12 £ (30 Dlrs.) The Lake is 16 miles long by one wide, the navigation is of no importance ; however, small bateaux can come from New York to within 5 miles of the place.

N. B. See notes at other end of book.

Tuesday 30th

We rested our horses, dined at Mr. Gorham's son of Mr. Philips'[1] partner, he lives in Connecticut & passes only the summer in this climate, but Mr. Gorham expects to establish himself here altogether.

Wednesday 31st

Detained by the rain, we resolved to go no further, on account of the bad roads & the swamps which prevent our crossing the woods to Lake Ontario ; we left

[1] Oliver Phelps was born in Windsor, Conn. He was in the Battle of Lexington. Like Adam Hoops he had close business relations with Robert Morris, and like Morris he closed his life in the midst of business reverses. He died at Canandaigua in 1809. See Turner, *Holland Purchase*, p. 328.

at noon on the same road for Geneva, where we arrived in the evening, having found an Indian family encamped in the woods, some pretty children painted red, squaws, etc.

Thursday the 1st Sept.

We made acquaintance at Geneva with Dr. Adams,[1] a very polite man, who offered us a Bed & showed us every possible kindness.

We left for Cayuga Lake after crossing the outlet of Seneca Lake in a pontoon, & passing through woods full of Mapple Trees, & lands excellent but without water ; crossed the Cayuga Lake which is more than a mile wide, & arrived on the other side at Harris,[2] a man who lives in the Cayuga Reservation Land. This tract still belongs to the Cayuga Indians & Mr. Harris has been obliged to make a contract with them to get permission to dwell there for several years, & pays them a certain sum of

[1] Dr. Adams was a physician in Geneva in the earliest years of its settlement ; he died there, and was buried where Trinity Church now stands.—Letter of G. W. Nicholas to Col. C. D. Miller, 1894.

[2] The Cayuga Ferry was kept by John Harris, from Harrisburg, Pa. (later one of the Cayuga Bridge Co.) and James Bennet.—See *Cayuga Co. Gazetteer*.

money yearly. The Indians have at 3 miles distance from his home a settlement of about 20 families.

We started through the woods, & by a bad road, but over very good land with much Mapple, to Joseya Bock's,[1] living in the woods 16 miles from Cayuga in the Military tract, thence to Major Danforth's[2] 18½ miles, in the Onondaga Reservation.

Friday 2d

As our horses had strayed off in the woods we could not set out till noon; we passed through woods entirely composed of Mapple & beech, here & there plains covered with wild grass, all in the Onondaga

Saturday, 3rd

[1] "Josiah Buck settled on lot 82 a mile West of Elbridge in Onondaga County about 1790. He was the first settler on the old Genesee road between Cayuga Lake and Onondaga Valley and the only settler when John L. Hardenburgh first settled in Auburn in 1792. There is no doubt whatever on the question of the reference to this person. He was one of the Surveyors engaged on the Military Tract under DeWitt."—Letter of Gen. John S. Clark, Auburn, N. Y., to James Seymour, Jr.

[2] Asa Danforth was born in Worcester, Mass., was a Major throughout the Revolutionary War; having lost everything by Continental currency, he went to Mayfield in Montgomery Co., N. Y., thence to Onondaga, where he settled a little South of the Hollow in May, 1788, and in that year began making salt. He was a remarkable man, much looked up to, and was most hospitable to every one without money and without price.—See Clark's *Onondaga*, vol. ii., p. 115.

reservation, a tract of land 10 miles square, which has been kept by these Indians, they do not number more than 70 souls, a great part having perished & others having withdrawn to the lands near Lake Erie.

Mr. Boon & I having taken the lead—the horse of Col[l] P. being lame—we found ourselves in the midst of the woods & in a swamp when the darkness no longer permitted us to see our horses heads; we resolved to stop & build a fire; after making vain efforts for 3 hours, & firing off our pistols without success, we had to lie down on the ground on our bear-skin, wrapped in cloak & blanket; having tied the horses to a tree, we at first resolved not to sleep, & to keep ourselves awake by telling stories, fearing the approach of bears & wolves, but weariness prevented, slumber took possession of us, & I slept till the break of day, when my comrade had much ado to waken me, we were on our horses at $4\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, & returned by the same road to find again an Indian village which we had left the evening before, & where no one could understand us,

we found there only women, the men being either still in bed or hunting in the woods, after many signs a Squaw put us on the road, & at 9 o'clock we reached the *Oneida Castle*,[1] an Indian town, where we found a white man settled, who gave us a good breakfast & some maize for our horses, some hours later we saw Col. P. & our servant arriving from another quarter, they had undergone the same fate, & camped in an Indian hut.

Oneida Castle is wholly inhabited by Indians of the Oneida tribe, who have kept a reservation of 20 square miles—they number 780, & have a Minister named Mr. Kitland[2] paid by the U. S., who instructs them in the Christian religion ; we went to the Church where Mr. K. preached in their language—we were surprised at the attention with which all the congregation assisted at the sermon, singing as well & in as perfect tune as could be in any church.[3] An Indian named *Good Peter*,[4]

[1] In the town of Vernon. See Appendix G.

[2] Rev. Samuel Kirkland. Jones' *Oneida Co.*, p. 205.

[3] See Jones, *Oneida Co.*, p. 214, for a corroboration of this account of the native music.

[4] Prominent at the Council held by Gov. Clinton with the Six

after the sermon explained more particularly what the minister had preached, he was eloquent, & his gray hair made him venerable.

There was there a certain *French Peter*,[1] son of an Indian woman & a Frenchman, the Marquis de la fayette took him with him to Paris where he received education for 3 years. he speaks French & English very well & a little German, on coming home he married an Indian woman, has 2 children, & is 22 years old.

The Oneida tribe is the most considerable of the Six Nations which remain on the territory of the United States. The minister who has been among them for 26 years assured me that during that time they had diminished by half, but for 4 or 5 years, since they began to be civilized, to live in houses & raise grain, they no longer diminished, and he did not despair with care & encouragement, of their reaching a condition of prosperity & happi-

Nations at Fort Schuyler, 1788, and on many other occasions. See Turner, *Phelps and Gorham Purchase*, pp. 114–5.

[1] Peter Ot-se-quette. Died in Philadelphia, March, 1792, whither he had accompanied Mr. Kirkland at call of Gen. Pickering. Turner, *Phelps and Gorham Purchase*, p. 116.

ness. Till now they still lack the spirit of work, & a taste for sedentary life—tilling the earth is burdensome to them, so that often they allow Americans to settle on & work their lands, provided they give them $\frac{1}{3}$ or half the yield, even their grist mill is managed on this footing by an American. As to the rest they are governed by chiefs so far as it suits them, they have no laws, & people cannot even go to law with them before the U. S., so that contracts entered into between Americans & Indians have no other duration than the good pleasure of the latter, & it is even forbidden by the U. S. to make any contracts with them.

Monday 5th

We left this morning from the mill by the Oneida Castle for Old Oneida,[1] another Indian town, being drenched by a torrent of rain; reached Whitestown in Herkimer Co. at Samuel Layard's,[2] & were obliged to halt on account of the rain.

[1] See Appendix G.

[2] Now Lairdsville, settled in 1788 by Samuel Laird, from Massachusetts. He kept a log tavern there.—Jones' *Oneida County*, p. 717.

Left at 9, & arrived at Whitestown. The chief article of exportation of this place & neighborhood is *Perlash.* A Mr. Jones makes 20 tons a year with 2 men. It sells in New York from 50 to 60 £ the Ton. They reckon from 60 or 70 to 100 bushels of ashes pr. acre, and it takes 700 bushels to make a ton of Perlash. Whitestown has been settled for 6 years, a mile from the Mohoc River—it has some very good houses, & the look of prosperity. Each family makes enough sugar for its own use, but the residue of the Mapple is burned for Potash. They value an acre of land in the neighborhood at 20 ℥, & 6 or 7 Miles distant it can be bought for 1 Dollar. Tuesday the 6th

We left there for the Mohoc River passing very rich ground, & a number of quite neat settlements. We slept at the house of Mayer, a German.

N.B. All these settlements are made by Germans & pass by the name of German Flatts.

We turned aside from the river to go to Cooperstown, travelled through the woods, saw much Mapple, etc., & several new settlements; we lost our way through the stupidity of people who do not know the road within two miles of their homes, we were obliged to stop at Olderdorff[1] to have our horses shod, & could go only 3 miles further to a German's, Frederick Edick.[2]

Wednesday, 7th

We left early, but again lost our way, and made at least a 12 miles detour, so we had gained but 8 Miles when we arrived at Coll Hark's,[3] 11 miles from Cooperstown & 1 Mile from Lake Otsego.

Thursday, 8.

We reached Cooperstown at 3 o'clock, & after having brushed off the mud, we went to see Mr. Cooper.[4] We found him both frank

[1] Probably Orendorf—an original patentee, who had lot No. 39 on the South side of the River.

[2] Of the Editch—or Edick—family, four were patentees, one in Conrad Frank's patent, the South line of which ran five miles South of the River; and two others in Staley's first and second tracts; the former being the first tract South of the German Flats, and the latter five miles South of the first, now Columbia P. O. Conradstown is now Columbia. See Benton's *History of Herkimer Co.*, p. 130, 145.

[3] Perhaps Hart.

[4] See Appendix F.

& sincere, a man of attainments & of a very sound judgment ; the place where he lives is situated at the outlet of Lake Otsego, 4 years ago there was only forest, now he counts 30 families who live in wooden houses, among whom are all the mechanics necessary for commencing a settlement, he has already had a Court house built, a Gaol, &c.

He reckons 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, & 3800 inhabitants on his lands, he has bought from his farmers 70,000 Livres of sugar at from 4 to 7 pence the Livre.

There is 34 Miles Land Carriage from Cooperstown to New York, 18 from Lake Otsego to the Mohoc, & 16 from Schenectady to Albanie. The cost of transport of 2000 lbs. is in winter 3 Livres., in summer 5 Livres. He can go down the Susquehanna from his place with bateaux of ten tons. He has between 90 & 100,000 acres which he sells from 1 D^{lr} to 20$\bar{s}$ the acre, giving 10 years credit, & receiving an annual interest of 7 pt. In selling his lands he is careful to reserve at certain distances in the centre of the

settlements formed, a square of 1000 acres—he has 6 like that. He will send to Philad[a] this autumn cattle to the vale of 1700 £.

An Irishman has 40,000 acres, 44 miles from Schenectady, North of the Mohoc, which Mr. Cooper thinks he can buy for 4 ℥ the acre. They are exempt from a due elsewhere paid to the State of New York by the name of Quit Rent, which is 2/6 ℥ sterling for 100 acres annually, but which can be discharged by paying 14 years in advance, or 175 L. Stg.[1] for the 100 acres.

[1] The currency of New York at the time these Journals were written was usually expressed in pounds, shillings and pence, although the Dollar—as represented by the Spanish Dollar then in circulation—was also much used as a money of account. The pounds, shillings and pence here, however, were but little more than half as valuable as the English monies of the same names, owing to the depreciation of the standard from frequent issues of Colonial paper money. In New York the value of the "pound" had become definitely fixed at $2.50, eight shillings being thus equivalent to a dollar.

In these records, therefore, where amounts are expressed in pounds, shillings and pence, reference is had not to English currency, but to "New York Currency." See page 64. L. C. R.

NOTES.

James Wilson	.	6891 [acres]	Along the Susquehannah between the Great Bend & Owegy.
James Wilson	.	7141	
		14032	
Wm Bingham	.	13741	
R. L. Hooper	.	4271	
Daniel Cox & others	.	29,812	

James Wilson asks 4 Dollars per acre.

N.B. The sugar culture has been generally bad in the year 1791 on account of the bad season of snow and cold that they had in these quarters as late as April.

In the woods when there is a dense fog in the morning, one may be sure of a fine day, & of heat.

The fog ordinarily dissipates towards 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, then the sun breaks through & there is fine weather for the rest of the day.

The Maple always grows in a rich soil, even on a somewhat marchy land, and likes generally to grow beside the Beech tree.

N.B. There is at Canundaugway a man settled for a year who has raised from 55 acres 1500 bushels of wheat.

Friends' Settlement: 60 families, 378 souls. Universal friend ½ mile from the Lake. thence to Geneva on Lake Seneque or Canadesago; there are some 20 families. the Indians bring in their peltries & change them for merchandise, blankets, etc.

From Geneva to Cannadogway 16 miles, swamps, much mapple, but no water, bad road, at 4 miles from Cannadogway in the 10th township of the Sec^{d} range, a Captn Wells, fine farm, the greater part of the township belongs to Genl Shippen, father-in-law of Capt. Wells.

Perl Ash.

60 to 70 up to 100 bushels of ashes per acre, & 700 bushels to make a ton of Perl Ash or 2000 lb. sells at New York from 50 to 60 £.

VERMONT JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER,
1791.

ITINERARY.

Route from Bennington to Burlington Bay.

Bennington		Mr. Dewey.	Tolerable good roads.
Shaftsbury	7 miles	" Galusha.	
Arlington	7 —	" Merwins.	
Sunderland	4 —	" Seamon.	
Manchester	4 —	" Allis.	
Dorset	5 —	" McMarsters.	
Harwich	7 —	" Gerrits.	
Danby	6 —	" Antony.	
Wallingsford	7 —	Mrs. Hulls.	
Clarenden	3 —	Esq[r] Smith.	
Rutland	7 —	Mr. Williams.	
Pittsford	10 —	Mr.	
Middlebury	18 —	Col[l] Shapman.	
Middlebury Falls	4 —	Mr. Demon	Mud to the horses' belly.
Vergennes	13 —	Col. Brosh.	
Charlotte	13 —	Mr. Riches.	
Burlington	13 —	Col[l] Keys.	
The whole	128 miles.		

Route from Burlington Bay to Hartford in Connecticut.

Jerico	10 miles	L[t] McCartney.
Montpellier	30 —	Col[l] Davids
Williamstown	12 miles	Judge Paine. N.B. No public house.
Royalton	21 —	L[t] Durkee.
Sharon	10 —	Cap[t] Morse.
Hartford	10 —	The Ferry.
Dartmouth Coll[ge]	4 —	Holden.
Hartland	9	Gen[l] Enos.
Windsor	9 —	West.
Charleton	18 —	
Waalpoole	18	Man's
Westmorle	6	Mr. Butterfield.
Hinsdill	17 miles.	Wed[e] Taylor.
Montaign	20 —	Mr. Gunn.
Hatley	15 —	Mr. Walner.
West Springfield	20 —	Mr. Steens.
Soffield	10 —	Mr. Hitchcock.
Hartford	18 —	Mr. Fred[k] Bull.
Middletown	15 —	Mr. Richards.
Northford in Brandford	16	Tyler.
New Haven	10	Mr. Smith.
Stratford	15	Mr. Benjamin.
Fairfield	9	" Penfield.
Nortwork	12	" Read.
Stamford	10	" Webs.
Ray	12	Wid[e] Heberlin.
Kingsbridge	16	Mr. Hyard.
New York	15	
	381	
	128	
	795	
Total	1304 miles.	

JOURNAL.

WE left Albany in the afternoon & slept at New City or Lansingburgh at Platt's Inn, 10 miles from Albany, we went along the North River all the way, passing through a rich well-tilled country inhabited by Hollanders who still preserve their ancient neatness in their houses & their garments, although their language has already become much changed. Sunday the 25th of September [1791]

N.B. All the lands on both sides of the river belong to Mr. Van Rensselaer, alias Patroon, for 25 square miles.

From Lansingburgh to Bennington is 30 miles, there are settlements all along the way, lands mediocre, many hills and stony ground. Monday 26th.

At Bennington very comfortable at Duis. This place is quite a country town.

The State of Vermont is divided into town-

ships of 6 miles square, divided among 56 proprietors, so that each has something more than 400 acres—which is called a *Grant.* The Legislature never gives more than one to an individual, to prevent undue influence, & to encourage population.

Lands in Bennington township sell at from 15 to 25 D^{lrs} pr. acre. 20 bushels of wheat an acre is considered a good yield.

From Bennington to Shaftesbury 7 miles, all inhabited, from there to Arlington at Merwin's

Tuesday 27th. 7 miles—a good public house; from there to Manchester 8 miles at Allis', good tavern, the land good but mountainous & stony, a good harvest is 20 to 25 bushels of wheat an acre. We made the acquaintance of a Mr. Meinders who has a store & a Mr. Smith —these gentlemen told us that lands were selling in this neighbourhood as high as 20 Dolls. the acre.

Wednesday 28th. Passed through the township of Dorset 5 miles, Harwich 7 miles, Danby 6 miles, where we dined sufficiently well at a Mr. Antony's—this man has sold his farm of

60 acres at 19¼ Dlr. the acre, thence to Wallingford 7 miles to Mrs. Hull's, a good widow's where we were comfortable & found two good beds.

Passed through Clarendon to Rutland, we stopped on the way at the house of a Thomas Rice, whom we met in the Genesee country, where he had bought 400 acres at 1 Dlr. pr. acre with the intention of settling there. We found there a good farm, land good & well tilled & a new house not even finished. It is astonishing to see a man 50 years old who has spent the best part of his life in clearing his land & enhancing its value, leaving it all just as he begins to enjoy the fruits of his labor, in order to bury himself anew in the forest, & expose himself to all the difficulties of forming a new settlement! But it is usually the case with Americans, beginning quite poor they buy a few acres in a new country for almost nothing; when after 8 or 10 years of rugged toil they have augmented the worth of their lands, they find themselves with a numerous family, & their little territory, however

Thursday 29th.

valuable it may be, does not suffice to support them. Then they sell at a very high price, & so gain a sufficient sum to buy in the Genesee, where the lands are cheaper, three times the quantity, enough to maintain & establish around them a dozen children.

Rutland is quite new, but agreeably situated. we made two good acquaintances, the Sheriff Mr. Sawyer, & Mr. Walker. the former gave me the enumeration of the State of Vermont, which reaches 85,708 souls. Rutland County 15,579. Bennington 12,708. We left there for Pitsford 10 miles.

Left for Middlebury 18 miles, where a Mr. Atley with some others from Canada is building a grain distillery. This establishment will cost them 5,000 Dl^rs^ before it is going. As this country is far from any market they expect to get grain cheap; Hence to Middlebury Falls is 4 miles, there are two roads to Vergennes, we were so unlucky through the stupidity of other people as to take the worst. We found ourselves on the

Friday 30th.

bank of Otter Creek without a Pontoon for crossing. After being detained two hours, we found at last a boat in which we got over, our horses having to swim. Night coming on, we had to pass the night in a poor log house, happily we found kind people there who gave us of their best.

We breakfasted at Vergennes, a new settlement, & pursued a road scarcely practicable to Riches in Charlotte Township where we resolved to stop, Mr. Boon's horse having fallen with him in a hole where he cut himself. Saturday, 1 Oct.

By the laws of Vermont it is not permitted to travel on this day, but we risked being arrested, & started for Burlington Bay, where happily we arrived in the afternoon at Col. Keys. He is obliged to keep tavern by the situation of the place, is truly amiable, has been well educated & has many attainments. We are very comfortable at his house, & very glad to spend some days here to refresh ourselves & recover from the fatigues Sunday 2nd.

& the bad roads we have just come through. Burlington is very pleasantly situated on Lake Champlain which there makes a little bay. All the other settlements are new, but people begin to live at their ease. The soil is very rich, particularly for growing wheat & maize, they harvest of the former so much as 40 bushels, but more generally from 20 to 30 bushels the acre, of maize up to 70 bushels, Their greatest traffic is with Canada, they sometimes supply this province with grain, & principally with cattle, & receive in return European products but the English do not permit the importation of anything manufactured.

When a canal shall have been cut between Skeensborough & the North River, which will be only 6 miles long, & which they have offered to make for 40,000 Livres, all the exports of Vermont will come to New York, but the opinion is that Canada, in order not to lose this branch of commerce, will cut on her side a canal from St. Johns to Chamblee, which will be 12 miles long, but which is easier to

build than the other, since use can be made of Little River which flows into the Sorrel River below the rapids; thus Vermont will find herself between two markets & will derive a great advantage from the activity of her neighbours.

The English still retain on Lake Champlain two posts in the territory of the United States. One commanded by a Capt[n] at Pointe du fer in the State of New York, the other on the Island of North Hero in Vermont, where a Serg[t] is stationed with 12 men. There is besides a brig of 16 guns on the Lake.

By the last census the State of Vermont contains 85,708 souls, it is divided into 7 counties, & each county into a number of Townships of 6 miles square. There are no great land holders as in the Southern States. The legislature has always believed it was its policy to grant only a small number of acres to any one person, for the greater preservation of equality, & preventing too great individual influence. This seems to me one reason that the lands have risen to a price so high that they are sold from 10 to 20 Dl[rs] an acre, and it

would not even be possible to buy a large quantity at that rate. The largest land-owner in the State is a Gen[l] Allen in Chittenden County Colchester Township who has about 120,000 acres. Gov[r] Chittenden 30,000 acres.

There is in the whole State a considerable number of Mapple Trees, but the people do not seem to me to be persuaded of the advantage they might gain from this tree ; in the Southern parts where the settlements are older, & the land almost all cleared, the people have cut down almost all the trees, keeping only a small quantity necessary for their own consumption, In the North, where there is more forest, the quantity is more considerable, but no more prized than towards the South. However as these parts are too distant from all markets, people could never raise more grain than they need for their own use, & will consequently be restricted to grazing & cattle, which may lead them to make sugar, since in cutting all trees except the Maple, the pasture is excellent, & much hay can be

made, but experience has shown that the ground is so light here, that when the Maples stand alone the least wind uproots them, an inconvenience for which a remedy should be sought. They also say that in these mountains the depth of the snow prevents their gathering sap at the proper time, that towards the South however one man makes 250 lbs. Finally the chief reason for not making sugar is that they have no home market, & that the price of transportation by land is too dear, for the same reason the kettles & other utensils are so hard to get, but to me it does not appear improbable that in forming an establishment in the middle of that part of the State where is the most Maple, that should furnish the inhabitants with the necessary utensils, & that should buy their sugar for ready money, they might be induced to cultivate the trees & gather enough sugar & at a sufficiently reasonable price as to leave a mediocre profit, especially if navigation is opened from Skeensborough to the North River which would greatly lessen transportation charges.

N. B. There are in the State of Vermont, especially to Northward, considerable mines of iron ; several forges have already been built at Tinmouth, Wallingford & Fairhaven.

We waited at Burlington to rest the horses, & ourselves as well from our fatigues. The weather moreover was bad & the blacksmith had no charcoal for shoeing our horses.

The 3rd, 4th, & 5th.

We left Burlington at 11 o'clock for Jerico on the Onion River 10 miles, In the afternoon we crossed the river, & went to pay a visit to the Governor of the State, Thomas Chittenden living in the Township of Williston. He received us without ceremony, in the country fashion. He is a man of about 60 years, destitute of all education, but possessing good sense, & a sound judgment, which at once put him at the head of affairs when the States of New York and New Hampshire disputed between themselves the territory of Vermont. It is chiefly to him that the State owes her present Government. He

Thursday 6th.

related to us at much length the history of the revolution & how much he had contributed to it, was not ashamed to say that when he placed himself at the head of those who wished a separation from the State of New York, he scarcely knew how to write. Born in the State of Connecticut, he still retains the inquisitive character of his compatriots, & overwhelms one with questions to which one can scarcely reply. He is one of the largest & best farmers of the State, & is believed to own 40,000 acres beside a considerable number of horned cattle. His house & way of living have nothing to distinguish them from those of any private individual but he offers heartily a glass of Grog, potatoes, & bacon to anyone who wishes to come and see him.[1]

We left for Col[l] Davids in Orange County, township of Montpelier, following the Onion River. This river which runs from East South East to W.N.W. will never be of much consequence for transportation, being interrupted by rapids from time to

Friday, 7th.

[1] See Chipman, *Life of Governor Chittenden.*

time. The Road is much better, compared with that along Lake Champlain, but while crossing the chain of the Green Mountains one must continually ascend and descend.

We left Col! Davids for Judge Paine's in Williamstown 12 miles, road extremely bad, & constantly ascending—on arriving at his house, we found ourselves quite on top of the mountains. He had the kindness to ask us to stay in his log house, which, though made of trees piled one on another, has every convenience that can be had in such a dwelling, a thing one rarely finds in these regions, the Americans often contenting themselves with living in the kitchen with their people. His wife is pretty, amiable, & well bred, and made the time pass very agreeably.

Saturday, 8th.

NOTES.

Dartmouth Coll.. Pres! Wheelock—Woodward—150 students—remaining 4 years for 100 to 150 £ everything included.

Gen'l Enos a frank unceremonious man, had only water to offer us, had travelled everywhere in the U. S.—Conversation about maple trees—sells from 5–8 pence the livre.

Windsor. Legislature. Printer. Dr. Green sends much potash to N. Y. 400 tons this summer.

Waalpoole falls. Mr. Butterfield, acquaintance with Mr. Powldon. Small towns very neat along the Connecticut River, roads mediocre but land well tilled. Superb orchards. a worm eats the fruit.

Springfield (West) Mr. Stebens.

A JOURNEY WITH MR. BOON

THROUGH THE FOREST.

April, 1792.

Notes of a Journey through the Forest, Undertaken April 22, 1792, with Mr. Boon from Otego Creek.[1]

[With Map.]

WE left on the morning of Sunday the 22 April, followed Lake Schuyler,[2] thence by Coenraadstown[3] to the Mohowk River to Capt. Meyers[4] a little above the German flatts.[5]

[1] The Otego Creek rises a few miles South of Schuyler's Lake, in the western part of the town of Hartwick. Otsego Co., and enters the Susquehanna about midway between the villages of Oneonta and Otego.

Its Indian name was "Adiga," (see Sir Guy Johnson's pen and ink map, 1771). All that country was less absolutely wild than is generally imagined. In 1792 there was probably more or less settlement on the Otego.—*Paul Fenimore Cooper.*

Formed from Unadilla in 1796—now Oneonta. Settlers were in this vicinity before the Revolution.—Hough's *Gazetteer*, p. 537.

For interesting contemporary accounts of this region, of Judge Starring and Col. Colbreath, see Seymour.

[2] In the town of Richfield.

[3] At what is now called Orendorff's Corners, in East part of the town of Columbia, Herkimer Co.—*P. F. C.* Conrad Orendorff, an early settler.—Hough's *Gazetteer*, p. 336.

[4] "Conrad's" and "Mayers" were well known places in their day.—*D. E. W.*

[5] German Flats, on South bank of the Mohawk, a fine intervale along the river. Formed as a district of Tryon Co., March, 1772. John Mayers, who kept the first inn, was among the early settlers.—Hough's *Gazetteer*, p. 337.

At Whitestown[1], thence to Fort Stanix[2], to the house of the Sheriff of the County of Herkemer, Col[l]. Colbrath,[3] to whom I had a letter from Baron Steuben, we crossed the Mohowk two miles above Fort Stanix & arrived in Fonda's Patent N°. 61 at Thomas Wright's Surveyor.[4]

23rd.

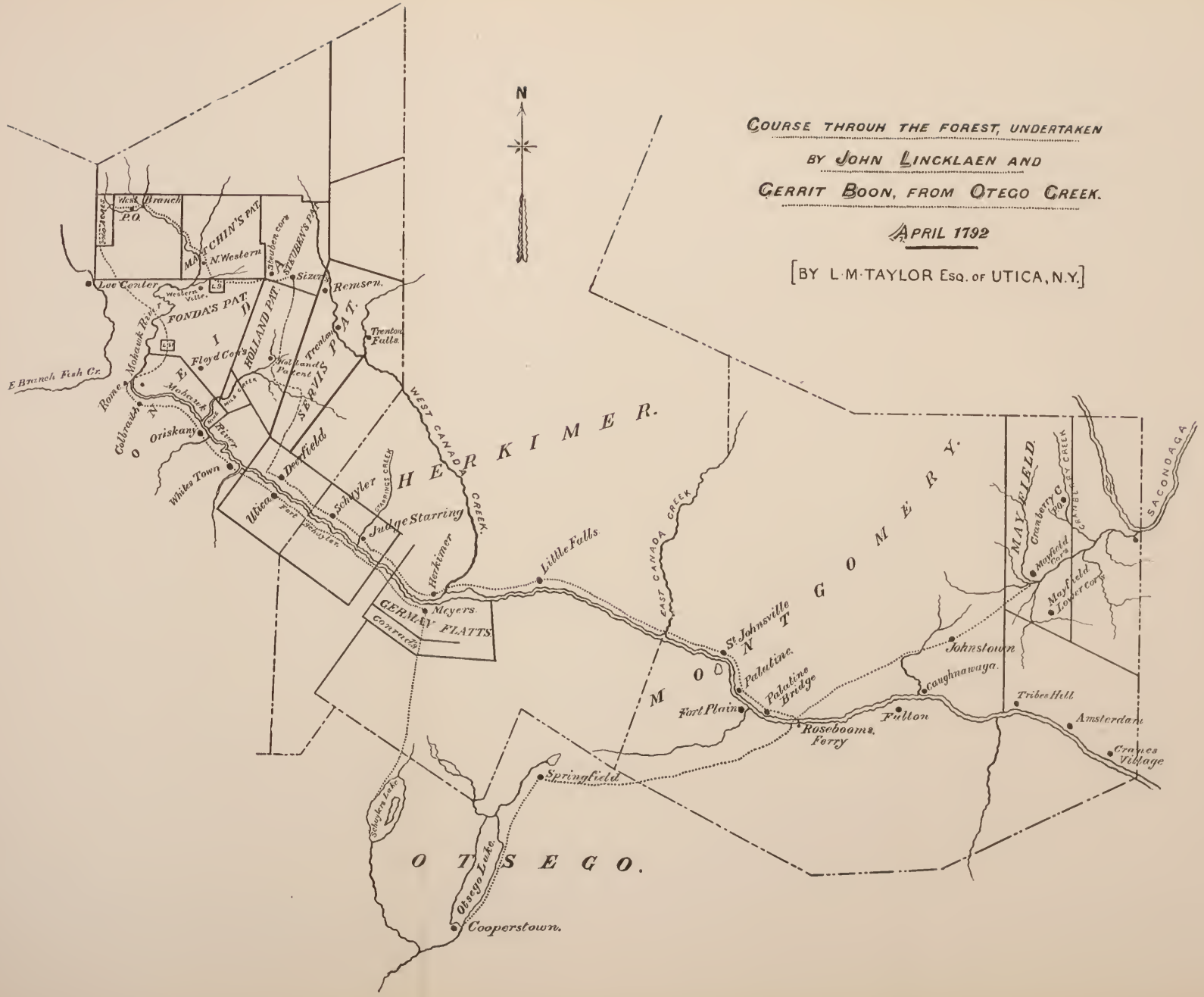
There are in Fonda's Patent 40,000 acres which are divided among 6 proprietors; the principal ones are Gov[r]. Clinton, Floyd, Taylor, Fonda, etc. They have already disposed of 15,000 acres, several lots *are leased out forever*, on the following terms:

[1] Now Whitesboro. Settled in 1784 by Hugh White, of Connecticut. The great central point of the whole region up to 1793–4.

[2] Fort Stanwix. Erected in 1758 at "the great carrying place," now Rome.

[3] He was Captain in Sullivan's Expedition of 1779. Later first Sheriff of Herkimer Co.—and also of Oneida County, on its formation in 1798. His house was on the road leading from what is now the business portion of Rome to Stanwix P.O., about two miles from Rome and one from Stanwix, at the point where the Inland Canal was locked into the Mohawk.—*D. E. W.*

[4] In 1789 Ebenezer and Thomas Wright, brothers, settled on lots 60 and 61 Fonda's Patent, about three miles northerly of Rome, just East of the Mohawk, and about due North of Col. Colbrath. Ebenezer was father of the celebrated engineer and surveyor Benj. Wright, connected with the construction of the Erie Canal. Thomas was father of Moses Wright (another surveyor). That locality has ever since been known as "Wright Settlement."—*D. E. W.*


COURSE THROUH THE FOREST, UNDERTAKEN
BY JOHN LINCKLAEN AND
GERRIT BOON, FROM OTEGO CREEK.
APRIL 1792
[BY L·M·TAYLOR Esq. OF UTICA, N.Y.]
N
HERKIMER
MONTGOMERY
OTSEGO
MAYFIELD
SACONDAGA
WEST CANADA CREEK
EAST CANADA CREEK
Little Falls
Herkimer
Meyers
GERMAN FLATTS
Utica
Schuyler
Judge Starring
Deerfield
Whites Town
Oriskany
Rome
Mohawk
Fonda's Pat.
Holland Pat.
Servis Pat.
Trenton Falls
Remsen
Sizes
Floyd Corners
Holland Patent
Lee Center
Western Village
West Branch P.O.
N. Western
Mc Chin's Pat.
Steuben corn
Steuben's Pat.
E Branch Fish Cr.
Mohawk Point
Cold brake
Oneida
Mohawk River
Oriskany Creek
Schuyler Creek
Canada Creek
Springfield
Schuyler Lake
Otsego Lake
Cooperstown
St Johnsville
Palatine
Palatine Bridge
Fort Plain
Rosebooms Ferry
Fulton
Caughnawaga
Johnstown
Tribes Hill
Amsterdam
Cranes Village
Mayfield
Mayfield Corners
Mayfield Lower Corners
Cranberry Cr.
Canada Creek

Nothing to be paid the first 5 years, then an annual toll of 18 bushels of wheat for each 100 acres to be delivered in Albany. The Lands are generally of the best quality, not very hilly, & with fine timber. Beech, maple, Elm, basswood, birch, but scarcely any pine, there is no mill on the Patent—the nearest is at Fort Stanix.

24th. We left with the surveyor Wright, for the S. West corner of the 2000 acres that Mr. Boon has bought of Mr. Cooper,[1] we crossed these lands from the S.W. to N.E.—

[1] "The Mappa Tract" lies Westerly of West Branch P.O., and the West branch of the Mohawk River runs through its North-East part. That is the tract where the party went April 24, after leaving Thomas Wright's. The northerly line of the Mappa tract is the Ava town line; the party went to its South-west corner. In book 7, of Deeds, p. 36, (1799) the sale of the above lands to the Holland Land Company was recorded. In 1822 Clift French, a surveyor, subdivided the tract into sixteen lots. In subsequent deeds it is variously called the "Mappa tract," the "Boon tract," and the "Cooper tract," as all these men were connected with it, and hence "land bought by Boon of Cooper."—*D.E.W.*

Col. Adam G. Mappa—a Dutch exile, who in the struggle with the house of Orange had commanded a body of Patriot troops but who after the revolution of 1786 expatriated himself and settled in America. He fixed his residence in New Jersey for about six years, but removed to Trenton, N. Y., with his family in 1794. Sometime afterwards he was chosen successor to Mr. Boon as Agent of that purchase of the Holland Company.

they are of the best quality, very level, fine timber, beech, some maple, Butternut, basswood, Elm, birch, some hemlock. We camped beside quite a large creek that we thought to be a branch of the Mohowk.[1]

25th. We found that the Creek where we had passed the night flowed into another creek running from West to East; finding nothing marked on the map we did not know where we were, so we resolved to go down the creek to reconnoitre. we soon perceived that they were different branches of the Mohowk; After a trying march of 12 miles along the creek which was sometimes hemmed in with steep rocks on both sides,[2] we arrived in Matchin's patent, where the land becomes more level & better; A part of this Patent has been

[1] This route would bring the party near or to the West branch of the Mohawk, just West of West Branch P.O., before reaching which the river runs from West to East with small streams putting in near that point.—*D. E. W.*

[2] This describes the West Branch of the Mohawk, with high rock on each side: just East of West Branch P.O. the "East Branch," of the Mohawk comes in, then the river is joined at "Hillside" by "Lansing's Kill." The party goes down the stream until Matchin's Patent is reached. There were seven or eight of his patents; but the words "sold to a Mr. Deane" identify this.—*D. E. W*

sold to a Mr. Deane, and he has just re-sold 450 acres for £ 250.

Followed the North line of Fonda's Patent from N° 9[1] to the East line, which is nothing but a succession of steep hills, brush-wood, Hemlock, all very bad ; as soon as one reaches Holland's patent,[2] one finds a level rich ground, adorned with the most magnificent forest, we followed the road leading to Baron Steuben's patent,[3] and arrived there at the 26th

[1] A little North of Westernville.—*D. E. W.*

[2] About 20,000 acres, lying within the township of Trenton, granted by the Crown to Henry Lord Holland, and sold by him. Divided into lots by Surveyor Wright.—Jones' *Oneida County*, p. 465.

[3] In 1786 the State of New York granted to Baron Steuben in recognition of his services, one quarter of a township, equal to 16,000 acres, out of the territory recently purchased from the Oneida Indians. It was erected into a separate township and was named for him.—Kapp, p. 578.

After 1790 Steuben regularly spent some summer months on his farm, and the winters in New York. While on his last military service he chose the site for the old blockhouse at Salt Point (Syracuse) whither he went by Oneida Lake, and there met several hundred Indians—some friendly and some not—in council in the summer of 1794.

He died Nov. 28, 1798, and is buried on the summit of Starr's Hill, which stands like a watch tower in the township of Steuben, commanding wide views of the surrounding country. "Passing through Remsen we drove up the hill, and went through a field until we came to quite a bit of woodland surrounded by an old time rail fence, not far from which is the Baron's monument."—*M. S. F.*

house of one of his farmers [Superintendent] Sam[l.] Seizer.[1] The Baron's patent is of 16,000 acres, but 6,000 are already part sold part leased out. he asks 1 D[lr] pr. acre, money down, & 10 Shill[gs] at 5 years credit, already 15 families are established there. The Baron has 60 acres cleared of the best quality, which are tilled by three men that he hires by the year, on the mountain is an excellent situation for building, which commands a superb view, he has a saw-mill built on the Steuben Creek, but it is now in bad order, besides in summer there is scarcely enough water, otherwise the patent is generally good ground, but there is very little pine.

27th Went through Holland's patent South of Steuben's, this Patent is superb, the land is extremely rich and everywhere intersected with little brooks, & springs of soft water; the land is level, there being only two hills, which are of no consequence. On account of not knowing who the proprietor is, this patent is not yet settled, however

[1] Kapp, p. 591. The first settler in Steuben. He lived a little South East of Steuben Corners.—*D. E. W.*

some ten families have risked taking possession of the land near Nine Miles Creek. They say that there are 20,000 acres, & that Charles Fox now has the disposal of it.

The Patent of Service[1] to the East is said to surpass even Holland's; A little part that we have seen is not to be excelled by anything so far as land is concerned, but the greatest drawback to this patent, as to all the others in these environs, is the lack of pine. Service' Patent is said to belong to an Irishman named Dondel now in New York.

We gave up our surveyors, & took a road[2] which led us to the Mohowk River some Miles above Fort Schuyler,[3] all this country begins to be inhabited, everywhere one hears the axe, everyone is busy felling trees! 28th

We slept at Judge Starling's.[4]

[1] Trenton.—*D. E. W.*

[2] As early as 1757 there was a good road on the North side of the Mohawk, through the town of Schuyler. (See Benton's *History of Herkimer County*). The party doubtless took that road.—*D. E. W.*

[3] Now Utica.

[4] Judge Staring lived near Staring's Creek where grist and saw mills once stood, and which flows into the Mohawk South of West

29th We descended the Mohowk, forded the great Canada Creek, the current very rapid, saw Fort Herkemer, Fort Plain, & arrived in the evening at Roseboom's Ferry.[1]

30. We left for Johnstown 4 miles from the Mohowk. This town had for its founder Sir William Johnston who so particularly distinguished himself in the revolution by his attachment to the Court. The surrounding lands are mediocre, but 4 miles from the town, towards the North East, they become barren as far as Romain Mills,[2] 11 miles off. we arrived that night

Schuyler P. O. He was born at the German Flats. He was the first judge of Herkimer County. He was probably identical with Henry Staring, delegate from Montgomery County to the State Convention of 1788.—Benton, pp. 184-193.

He was famous during the Revolution for his intrepidity and strong mind and character. He fought at Oriskany, and was later Colonel of Tryon County Militia.—Tracy *Notices*, *Oneida County*. See also Seymour, p.67.

[1] Roseboom's Ferry across the Mohawk, about one mile East of the present Palatine Bridge Station, identical with the one often spoken of as Van Alstyne's Ferry, connected the road from Stone Arabia with the one leading to the mills on Canajoharie Creek, thence on to Cherry Valley.—*S. L. F.*

[2] Now Shawville ; settled 1773, by Sir William Johnson. The mill property was confiscated during the war, and sold to a son of the

at the house of a hunter, William Jackson[1] in the Mayfield patent. He took us the next day the 1 of May through the woods to see a tract of 10,000 acres of land situated near the Secondago River.[2] May 1.

They do not know to whom these lands belong, though the soil is good, there is a quantity of Hemlock, some Beech & Maple, but though they are good lands, they do not approach those of Holland nor Service's. They are well watered, the Cranburry Creek runs through, & it is said a mill might be built there.—There are several settlements along the Secondago, which is, strictly speaking, only the Western branch of the North River. The navigation is made impracticable by the rapids. Very good land is found, & from

Rev. Dr. Romeyn, who rebuilt and put it in operation, when it became known as Romeyn's Mills. It is in the center of the town of Mayfield, on Mayfield Creek, one-half mile South of Mayfield. A bridge was here before 1744.—*History of Fulton County*, p. 226.

[1] "Jackson's Summit" is towards the northern end of the town of Mayfield, and was in the Mayfield Patent, though the bounds of the Patent were entirely different from those of the present town of that name.—*S. L. F.*

The William Jackson here spoken of was an early settler in Mayfield, Fulton Co.—*D. E. W.*

[2] See Map of Fulton County.

30 to 40 ℥ per acre is asked for Lots along the River.[1]

Returned to Jackson's—thence by Johnston
2nd to Judge Veeder's.[2]

Roseboom, Springfield, Cooperstown, &
3rd arrived at home in the evening, having made this day 50 miles.

Navigation of the Mohawk River.

A boat loading two tons can come up from Schenectady to Fort Stanix. At the little Falls, however, a few miles below the great Canada Creek, there is a portage of 1 mile, where they are obliged to unload the boat, & carry goods & boats by waggons.

3 hands are required for a full loaded boat at 3£ each hand is..... £9
Portage at the little Falls..... 1

10

[1] There were two main trails, one from Johnstown through Riceville to Dennie Hollow, Cranberry Creek and so to the Upper Sacondago; the other from Johnstown to Sir William's Summer House Point.—*History Fulton County*, p. 225.

[2] Simeon Veeder was County Judge of Montgomery County in 1802, and lived in the town of Mohawk. I know of no judge of that name in 1792.—*S. L. F.*

EXPLORATION OF THE CAZENOVIA TRACT, OCTOBER, 1792.

JOURNAL.

I LEFT Mr. Hovey's[1] after breakfast, having with me a guide who assisted in surveying the land which I am to see. I followed the Cayuga road for three miles, and thence directed my course West,[2] following the South line of the Twenty Townships.[3] I found the land good along the line, with some hills to cross but not bad ones, and arable to the tops : the timber was Beech, maple, basswood, white ash, Chestnut, Elm, and very little hemlock except along the brooks, of which I have crossed many. Friday 5th October.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon I arrived at the South West corner of Township N° 13[4]

[1] Gen. Benjamin Hovey came to what is now Oxford, in the autumn of 1790, built a log house on the present site of S. H. Farnham's store, and named the place for his native town in Massachusetts. See *History of Chenango and Madison Counties*.

[2] For the subsequent route, see map at page 142.

[3] Or, "Governor's Purchase" See Hammond, *Madison County*, p. 164.

[4] McDonough.—*L. L.*

which is the S.E. corner of the 15,000 acres of Watkins and Sacket.[1] thence I directed my course N. W., and after travelling a mile arrived at the bank of a brook where I encamped.

We set off at eight o'clock, travelling N. W. and at ten o'clock crossed the Cayuga road;

Saturday the 6th. At one o'clock we arrived at the S.W. corner of the 50,000 acres, During all the morning the land was generally good, some small Hemlock swamps, the rest beech, Maple, basswood, and white ash, with no streams.

From the S. W. corner of the 50,000 acres our course was N. E., the land excellent and generally level, We encamped on the West side of Township N°. 12.[2]

We travelled N. W. At 10 o'clock we crossed the Hoksilic[3] Creek, which runs

Sunday 7th S. W. At noon we came to another creek of considerable size; half a mile further on we reached the corner of N°s 6 & 7, West line. All the morning the land was of

[1] German.—*L.L.* [2] Pharsalia.—*L.L.* [3] Otselic.

the best quality,—Maple, basswood, Cherry, Ash, Elm, & Beech. Crossing the creek we found a mountain to be climbed, but the land is capable of cultivation from the base to the summit, and along the creek are some fine flats. In the afternoon our course was N.E., the land hilly but of the best quality and with the best kinds of timber. We camped by a stream.

After having made half a mile, we arrived at the East line of the Gore; thence we went N. W., the land always the same. Monday 8th We came to the corner of Nos. 11 & 12. The land throughout of the best, but hilly.

At 11 o'clock we arrived at the N. E. corner of the 50,000 acre tract; during the morning the land was of the best, with much Tuesday, 9th Butternut timber; from the Corner our course was W. N. W. We arrived at evening on the Military [Lands] Line.

Our course was N.E. ½ E. through the best kind of lands; At 1 o'clock we came to

the Caneserogo Creek ; along the creek are black ash, & red elm, some bever dams, fine meadow ground ; beside the creek is a swamp where there are Cyder [cedar], Pine, Balsam fir & Hemlock, we encamped beside the Creek.

Wednesday, 10th

Our course was West through good land, near the line is a Creek which seems to issue from the Road Township, and runs into N° 10 of the Military [Lands] ; there is a mill seat near the line. We came to the Military [Lands] Line at noon, thence travelled N.N.E. ; arrived at the Lake where we encamped : situation superb, fine land.

Thursday 11th

From the lake we travelled N. ½ E. to the Genesee Road, through lands both good and bad, timber chiefly Oak and Poplar, We came to the Caneseroga Creek, there are 5 German families settled on the Creek, they are poor. On the other side of the creek is the Indian settlement.[1] We ar-

Friday 12th

[1] Caneseraga, an ancient Tuscarora Village site, is 1¼ miles North-East of Chittenango Village, where the Caneseraga Creek crosses the Seneca Turnpike.—Smith, *Chenango and Madison Counties.*

Page of Journal

Arrival at Owahgena Lake, Oct. 11th, 1792

Mercredi 10e course e. 1 l. 2 de meilleur espece de terrein à 1 heure arrivames au Canaseraga creek le long du creek Black ash & red elm, [illegible] beverdams, fine meadow ground à coté du creek est un ~~[illegible]~~ swamp ou il y a du cedar, spruce, balsam fir & Hemlock. campames au bord du creek.

Jeudi 11e, course 4 l. bon terrein près de la ligne est un creek qui semble sortir du Road Township & va dans le N° 10 du Military; il y a un mill seat près de la ligne. arrivames au Military line à midi de la route [illegible] arrivames au lac ou nous campames, situation superbe, belles terres.

Vendredi 12e du lac course [illegible] jusqu'au Genesee Road, de bon & de mauvais terrein, timber [illegible] arrivames au Canaseraga creek, il y a 7 familles d'allemand établis sur le creek, ils sont pauvres. De l'autre coté est l'établissement des Indiens. arrivames chez [illegible] ni pain ni viande.

Samedi 13e arretté par la pluie.

Dimanche 14e parti par un sentier qui [illegible] au petit Lake, traversames de bonnes terres. campames le soir at the South line of N° 4.

Lundi 15e pluie & brouillard pour la journée le tems couvert nous empecha de diriger notre course.

Mardi 16e suivimes la ligne qui traverse N° 4 du Nord au sud. mauvais terrein en general swampy. le reste Hemlock, beech, birch & some

rived at the house of John Denny[1]; no bread, nor meat.

Saturday, 13th — Detained by the rain.

Sunday, 14th — Left by a path which brought us back to the little Lake, crossing good lands. Encamped at night at the North line of N° 1.[2]

Monday 15th — Rain & fog all day—the sombre weather prevented our directing our course.

Tuesday 16th — Followed the Line which crosses N° 1 from North to South, land bad, in general swampy, the rest Hemlock, beech, birch, & some maple, plenty of Creeks, this Line I imagine runs through the dividing waters of the Caneseroga Creek & Chenango Rivers—at four o'clock we came to the S. W. Corner.

We traversed N° 5[3] from the North West to the South East, lands good; at noon we

[1] An Indian who kept there the first tavern, and built the first frame house in 1800.—Hammond, *Madison County*, p. 662.

[2] Nelson. [3] Lebanon.—*L.L.*

reached the Chenango River ; we went down the River, passing by the North East Corner

Wednesday, 17th

of N° 8.[1] arrived in the North West Corner of N° 9[2] at the house of one Guttry[3] who has been settled there for 4 months.

Thursday 18th

Left Guttry's by a road which leads to the Unadilla, arrived at evening at Edminston.

Friday 19th

We traversed a part of N° 18[4] and 17,[5] and arrived in the evening at Mr. De Villars.[6]

Saturday 20th

Rested.

Sunday, 21st

Left De Villars', and arrived at Birch's[7] on Charlotte River.

[1] Smyrna, *L.L.* [2] Sherburne.—*L.L.*

[3] William Guthrie, from Litchfield, Conn., kept in 1793 on the place of this settlement the first tavern in the town, about two miles from the village of Bainbridge, on the farm now owned by Philo Kirby.—Hist. of Mad. and Chen, Cos.

[4] Brookfield.—*L.L.*

[5] Pittsfield, Columbus.—*L.L.*

[6] Louis de Villars erected the first mill in Morris on Aldrich Creek. First settlement, 1773.—*L.L.*

[7] By Van der Werken's Mills. He erected the first mill in Oneonta.—*L.L.*

Passed through Harpersfield, and arrived at Esquire More's.[1] Monday 22d

Left More's and came to the widow Horsebrock's.[2] Tuesday 23d

Arrived at Ezopus. Wednesday 24th

Arrived at Fishkill. Friday 26th

Left with a chaloupe for New York. Saturday 27.

[1] John More, Roxbury, near Mooresville, settled 1790.—*L. L.*

[2] Hasbrouck? Perhaps the present village of Hasbrouck in Fallsburgh, Sullivan Co., said to have been settled by Germans before the Revolution. See Hough's *Gazetteer*, p. 646.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

1792.

Sept.	24.	For a tent	£	2,	13, —
	—	For Hay & Oats	—	16,	9
	26	For Hay	—	—	6
	27	Passage from N:Y^{k} to Ezopus	3,	12,	—
	—	Feed half way Ezopus	—	1,	—
	—	Sur Cingel	—	6,	—
	—	Ferry	—	1,	—
	29	[Illegible]	—	8,	—
	—	Ezopus, lodging at De Waal	—	8,	—
	—	Woodstock—food	—	2,	9
	30	Shendeken—lodging	—	6,	9
	—	Breakfast	—	3,	—
	—	Van Loo	—	3,	6
Oct.	1.	Sq^{r} Moore—lodging	—	4,	6
	—	Breakfast at Patchin's	—	3,	—
	—	Glass & Blacksmith	—	1,	1
	—	Blacksmith	—	3,	—
	2^{d}	Mr. Johnston—lodging	—	7,	8
	—	Barret, breakfast	—	2,	6
	—	Brumhall, oats & milk	—	1,	6
	—	Turnel. Hay & Rum	—	1,	2
	3	Mr. Wattles's lodging etc.	—	7,	2
	—	Mr. —— breakfast	—	2,	10
	—	Mercereau's Mills. 50 lbs. meal	—	10,	—
	5	Mr. Hovey for 20 lb. beef 5^{d} lb	—	8,	4
	—	10 lb. bacon 1 ⅗ lb.	—	10,	—
	—	2 lb. sugar	—	2,	—
			£	12,	7, —

Oct.	5.	½ lb. tea	£—, 2, 6
	—	Board & lodging . . .	—, 17, 2
	—	Baking bread	—, 4, —
	—	for washing	—, 3, 6
	14	Caneseraga settlement for a small pig	—, 12, —
	—	for a turkey	—, 8, —
	—	Feed for horses, lodging, & Rum & potatoes . . .	—, 15, —
	18	N° 9 Mr. Guttry for provisions	1, 12, —
	—	Unadilla, corn. . . .	—, —, 6
	19	Edminston, board & lodging .	—, 19, —
	20	Hovey's man 16 days service at 4/6 a day is . . .	3, 12, —
	21	At Sleeper's for hay . .	—, 0, 8
	—	Van der Werken's mills . .	—, 2, 6
	—	At De Villars—washing . .	—, 3, —
	22	At Birch's lodging . . .	—, 8, —
	—	Johnston Rum . . .	—, —, 8
	—	Harpersfield Dr. Mack . .	—, 1, 1
	—	To Joel Mack for the hire of a horse for 21 days . .	2, 18, 6
	—	For shoeing a horse . .	—, 2, —
	—	Patchin's, board & oats . .	—, 3, 6
	23	Mr. Moore Lodging . .	—, 8, —
	—	At Ganze's Hay & milk .	—, —, 9
	—	At the foot of the mountain, Hay	—, —, 6
			£ 13, 14, 10

			£	13,	14, 10
Oct.	24	Horseblock, Lodging . .	—	9,	8
	26	Ezopus. DeWall, board & lodging	-1	7,	—
	—	Ferry	—	3,	—
	—	Hay & Rum	—	1,	7
	—	Poughkeepsie, food . .	—	6,	—
	—	Fishkill	—	4,	6
	—	Landing, Lodging . . .	—	7,	—
	—	Ferry	—	1,	—
	29	Passage from Fishkill to N. York	—	8,	—
		For man & horses . . .	4,	—,	—
		Man's wages	8,	—,	—
			£	29,	2, 7
				12,	7, —
		Travelling expenses to the Gore	£	41,	9, 7
		Travelling expenses back to Phila		4,	16, —

NOTES.

[Of Route from Esopus to Hovey's, Sept 29 to Oct. 3.]

1.

Mr. van der Kemp, by taking more care to cultivate & clean his grain than his neighbors, has sold it for a shilling the bushel more than his neighbours. He has sold it for 7/6 the bushel, weighing 64 pounds, on the spot.

2.

The country from Ezopus to Little Shendeken is mountainous and stony, the land dry and unfruitful, and produces nothing but Oak and Chestnut, so it is hardly peopled except where in the intervales there are some tolerable pastures. Shendeken is in the Blue Mountains.[1]

3.

From Shendeken one passes the mountains, the road is bad & the country not capable of ever being cultivated; even after crossing them the lands are only middling, and little inhabited till one reaches the Schohary Creek[2] which empties into the Mohawk. On this creek are fine flatts which have been inhabited for 40 years; Consequently one sees beautiful meadows and well stocked orchards. Leaving Schohary one comes again to a new country, mountainous & stony, & scarcely inhabited.

[1] N. W. corner town of Ulster County.—*Gazetteer.*

[2] Near Prattsville. *L.L.*

4.

Before arriving at Harpersfield, one crosses the Delaware,[1] 3 miles below its source—it is there only a little brook which one can step over.

5.

Harpersfield[2] is a mountainous country, stony in some places, but free from rocks, the hills are arable to their tops; the land is good, beech, maple, bass-wood, etc. The weather is remarkably cold. The 1st October when I was there it was cold enough to freeze, and fifteen days before there had been snow. They say, however, that the climate is favourable to wheat,—which yields there even 30 bushels the acre; —but that it will not admit of raising Maize. In its place they raise another kind of grain called Millet, which is said to be excellent for fattening pigs.

6.

Captain Kortright,[3] proprietor of a township, leases his lands at £4/7 per 100 acres, the rent commencing the 5th year. Before the rent begins, the farmers have the option of purchasing at 10 shillings an acre.

[1] Near Stamford. *L.L.*

[2] Named from Colonel John Harper. In the North-East corner of Delaware County.

[3] Laurence Kortright, patentee. Town next to Harpersfield. *L.L.* See Hough's *Gazetteer of New York.*

7.

There is not a month in the year when there is not frost at Harpersfield, especially in the valleys on the top of the mountains it is warmer.

8.

The inhabitants who live on the Susquehanna near the Unadilla, & on the road that leads from Kattskill to the Houliout[1] have just established among them a post which goes once a week from Mr. Wattles[2] on the Susquehanna to Kattskill, & which returns to bring them letters & papers.

9.

The Road from Kattskill to the Susqueh[a]. was cut by order and at the cost of the State of New York, the distance is 90 miles, it is cut 20 feet wide.

10.

Mr. Mercereau's mills,—He can grind in 24 hours 100 bushels of wheat.—Esopus stones will last 30 or 40 years. they must be dressed 4 times a year.—Mr. Mercereau told me that in general the expenses

[1] Oleout, a stream East of and tributary to the Susquehanna. See Map.

[2] At Wattles' Ferry on the Oleout an inn was opened in 1785 by Nathaniel Wattles. Shuman Wattles, afterwards Judge, came with two brothers in 1785 to the present town of Franklin, Delaware County. See Hough's *Gazetteer*, pp. 253–7.

of the dam are as much as half the expenses of the mill.—He can saw in a day (12 hours) 1500 feet of boards, which sell at 5 Dlrs. or £2 the 1000 feet.

11.

Mr. Hovey pays £3/10 for clearing an acre, and the men who do the work have the ashes,—for which he gives 6 pence per bushel.

12.

Mr. Hovey has 2000 acres to sell in the Township No. 11. He could let us have 8000 acres there.

13.

The contracts which he has made with Messrs. Watkins & Flint to survey their lands, are that they pay him 20 shillings per mile, then he is responsible for all expenses and sends the owners the survey, a Map and fieldbook. But as our lands are more in the neighborhood he will undertake to make the contract for less than 20 shill. The surveyor whom he employs is named *Lock*, who earns from 10 to 16 shill. per day.

14.

To cut the road from Hovey's to Cayuga Lake, they pay 10 £ per acre ; the contractors then must cut it 2 rods wide, & make the necessary bridges. A wood road where a cart can pass costs £ 2 per mile.

15.

The surveyors employed by Mr. Hovey are Nath: Lock of Westchester County & Walter Sabin who lives on the Susqueh: near J: Mercereau; each surveyor has with him 5 hands, 2 Chainmen 2 markmen & 1 to carry the provisions.—The surveyor when running the outlines is allowed 2 Dlrs. a day, when Lotting out 12 shill. a day. *W. Sabin* runs commonly 5 or 6 miles a day. N. Lock 8–10 miles a day. Lock's hands have 10 Dlrs. a month. Sabin's hands have only 8 Dlrs. a month. Each hand is allowed a day 2 pounds of Beef or 1–1/2 pound of pork, 2 pounds of bread, & as much Chocolate or Tea as they can drink, as much Rum as they will carry, each party takes generally a Cask containing 5 Gallons. we'll reckon that each man is allowed a Gill a day. Hovey buys a yoke of oxen (2 oxen) for 16 to 20 £ & the pork 5 Dlrs. a hundred weight; he sells the pork at a shill. a pound & the beef 5 pence a pound.

Each man that goes in the woods carries for a fortnight or 20 days provisions that is from 70 to 80 weight, he walks then from 15 to 20 miles a day.

16.

Col[1] Smith[1] sells his lands as follows: quarter of Townships at 10 shill: an acre, single Lots from 10 to

[1] William S. Smith, from Long Island—aid to Baron Steuben—married Abigail, only daughter of President John Adams, under whose administration he was Minister to England. Died in Smith's Valley in 1816. Hammond, p. 546.

14 shillings an acre, in 3 equal payments the 1st, 2d & 3d year with an interest of 7 p.c^{t}.

17.

From the Saltspring in the Onondaga Reservation they are to cut a road to Chenango in the 20 Townships, this road will traverse the Road Township; by offering to assist the contractors they can be induced to take it by the place in the R.T.[1] where it is intended to make the principal Settlement, and by N° 1, thence to [N^{o}] 5 etc.

18.

From Scribner in N° 16 they have cut a road which leads to Tunnicliffs on the Butternut Road 17 miles, they propose to continue this road across the Military Tract, passing by N° 10 and 11.

19.

Mr. Cooper makes buyers pay for each deed 14 shill. Mr. De Villars 11 shill. In giving a deed they make them sign the mortgage bound simple and bound in judgment.[2]

20.

They send from Ezopus to N. Y^{k} Hemlock bark for tanning, it sells for 45 shill. the Cord, cost of transport 4 shill.

[1] Road Township.

[2] This means with a bond and confession of judgment.—*L. L.*

21.

The flatts at Old Schohary sell at present at 25 £ the acre.

22.

In Hardenberg's patent between Harpersfield, & Ezopus, where there is no other timber but Hemlock & very stony, the Lands sell at 10 shill. an acre. The widow Horsebroek at the foot of the Blue Mountains pays for very bad land 2 Dlrs. an acre.

Information from Hovey about the 20 Townships.

N° 2.	Bad, several Lakes.	[Eaton. *L. L.*
N° 3.	Middling good.	[Madison. *L. L.*
N° 6.	Said to be bad.	[Georgetown. *L. L.*
N° 7.	Also bad, belongs to R. C. Livingston.	[Otselic. *L. L.*
N° 9	Is very good.	[Sherburne. *L. L.*
No 12	Reported stony, belongs to Col^{l}. Wm Smith.	[Pharsalia. *L. L.*
" 20	Is chiefly settled, Col. Sanger had the care of it.	[Sangersfield and Bridgewater. *L. L.*
" 13	Stony,	[McDonough.
" 15	Belongs to Lawyer Cutting,	[Norwich. *L. L.*
" 11	Said to be the best of all.	[Plymouth. *L. L.*
" 14	Mr. Matlock.	[Preston.

2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, & 12 belong to Col^{l}. Smith, the first six are said to be generally good.

W. S. Smith's Location or the triangle is divided into 4 Townships, they say it is not so good as the Gore[1] of Watkins & Flint—in general bad. they reckon that out of twenty acres there is one that is good.

23.

Kochburn's[2] terms of surveying, 20 shill. by the mile, then he finds hands & provisions & makes the returns, 20 shill. a day, then the employer finds all the necessaries, or £ 6/10 or 7 £ for every 1000 acres, then he finds everything, his calculation is to run 3 miles a day upon an average.

24.

The merchants in Ezopus reckon 25 pCt upon all their goods including the freight, they give as long credit as people want, but they have only 6 months credit by the merchants in New York, these wholesale merchants reckon 10 or 12 pCt. excluding the freight & Duties, at Auctions goods may be bought at 50 pCt. under the value but for ready money.

Mr. Edw. Livingston leases his lands out at 15 bushels for every 100 acres for the first ten years,

[1] See Map, p. 142. "The Gore" comprised the present towns of German, Pitcher, Lincklaen, DeRuyter, and the southern and larger half of Cazenovia. It was a strip left between the West line of the Twenty Townships and the East line of the Military Tract, the entire length of the Twenty Townships or "Governor's Purchase," slightly wider at the North than at the South.—See *Hist. Chenango and Madison Counties.*

[2] Probably Cockburn's.

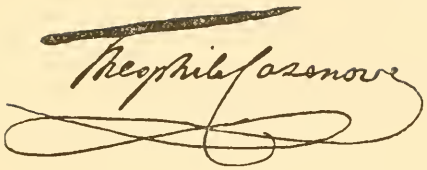
beginning with the 4th, then forever for 20 bushels a year deliverable at the River; he reserves a sixth of all the sales.

Mr. Watkins has contracted to have a road cut 18 feet wide, digging wherever it is necessary, & put logs where there are swamps & cleared of all incum; brances for £3 a mile.

Locker's.....6 miles.
Barrett's.....7 "
Brunshall.....9 "
Smith's.....9 "
Wattle's.....8 "

Patchin's Tavern 3 miles over the Delaware Bridge.

APPENDICES.



APPENDIX A.

THEOPHILUS CAZENOVE.

THE old French family of de Cazenove was originally from Guienne, and before that, family tradition says, from Spain. Towards the end of the sixteenth century the house divided into two branches. The elder remained on its ancestral soil, faithful to the Church of Rome; the younger embraced the Reformed religion, was expatriated after the Edict of Nantes, and established itself in Geneva, where some of its descendants still live. The relations of kinship, broken by one hundred and fifty years of religious persecution, were renewed in 1790.

Theophilus Cazenove, first General Agent of the Holland Land Company in the United States, was of the Protestant branch of the family. He was born at Amsterdam October 13th, 1740, and died in Paris March 6th, 1811. He was a grandson of the famous historian Paul de Rapin, Sieur de Thoyras, and great grandfather of Mr. Raoul de Cazenove, of

Lyons, France, to whose kindness the village of Cazenovia owes an interesting portrait of his ancestor, and to whose work on Rapin de Thoyras we are indebted for these facts concerning him.

The "Armorial de la Noblesse de France" further states that Theophilus Cazenove[1] married at Haarlem 16 October, 1763, Margaret Helen van Jever, of a noble Dutch family, whose father Volkert van Jever was burgomaster of Amsterdam, and whose mother Quirina Catherine, daughter of Johan van Sypestyn, "maitre héréditaire (veld-graaf) des forêts pays de Cuijk," was niece of the Grand Pensionary of Holland, John de Witt.[2]

[1] The "Cazenove who was Talleyrand's privy council and financier" was probably Theophilus.—See Memoires de Tallyrand, vol. i., p. 232. In December, 1794, there were "two Cazenoves" in Philadelphia.—Adams' *History of Gallatin*, Vol. I., p. 142; and "Life," p. 145.

The woodland still spreading over part of the hill on the West side of Cazenovia Lake, near its foot, was always called by the older people the "Cazenove Woods." This is accounted for by notices in the Cazenovia *Republican Monitor*, April, 1830, of "a sale of a wood lot of about 75 acres, part of Lot No. 47, 4th allotment, New Petersburgh," together with "Lots No. 24, and 25 of the town plot of Cazenovia as surveyed by Calvin Guiteau," by Arthur Cazenove, of the Kingdom of France. This property was doubtless inherited from his grandfather, the General Agent, who gave a power of attorney to John Lincklaen, dated June 10, 1799, "when he was about leaving the United States of America," covering "two certain Lots or Tracts of Land situate in Cazenovia."

[2] On the same authority, the American Cazenoves are equally descended from Pierre, the founder of the Protestant branch of Geneva, through his great grandson, Charles Antoine Cazenove, who came from that city in 1790, to the United States, married a Miss Hogan, and left many descendants.

APPENDIX B.

PAUL BUSTI.

PAUL BUSTI,[1] a native of Milan, Italy, and his wife Elizabeth May, born in Holland, daughter of Admiral May of the British Navy, came to Philadelphia in 1794. With minds well cultivated and of good social position, they were welcomed as an addition to its society. After the return to Europe of Mr. Theophilus Cazenove Mr. Busti became General Agent of the Holland Land Company and held that position until his death in 1824, when he was succeeded by John Jacob van der Kemp.

[1] *Penn. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, vol. vii., pp. 107, 108.

APPENDIX C.

IN THE ASSEMBLY, MARCH 1, 1820.

MEMORIAL OF PAUL BUSTI.

No. 106.

To the honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York in Senate and Assembly convened.

THE memorial of Paul Busti, of the city of Philadelphi, most respectfully sheweth—

That your memorialist is the general agent of the Dutch landholders, composing the association called the Holland Land Company, who, in virtue of privileges granted to them by law, have acquired and hold large tracts of land, in the district of country now comprising the counties of Genesee, Niagara, Cattaraugus, Alleghany and Chautauque. Various petitions having lately been presented to the legislature, from the inhabitants of those counties, praying important changes in the present system of taxation, your memorialist, without presuming to call in question the justice or policy of any general regulations on this subject, which the legislature may, in its wisdom, deem it expedient to adopt, takes

leave most respectfully to remonstrate against any partial impositions, operating exclusively or unequally, upon the lands of foreigners, acquired and held, like those of the Holland Land Company, under the faith of public acts of the legislature of the state of New York.

That cases may be supposed, in which foreigners might so far abuse the privileges conferred on them by the public favor as to justify legislative interference and control, it does not concern the individuals who compose the Holland Land Company, to deny; for your memorialist feels authorised, not only to repel, on their behalf, every charge of this nature, as utterly destitute of foundation; but with the boldness of truth, to assert that, as their landed acquisitions in this country, originated in an early and persevering attachment to the cause of American freedom and independence, so those acquisitions have hitherto been made eminently subservient to the advancement of the public interests and prosperity.

At an early stage of the American revolution, when the struggle for liberty and independence was yet doubtful, the Dutch merchants, who afterwards formed the Holland Land Company, warmly espousing the cause of this infant republic, came forward, at every hazard, to furnish her with supplies, in order to relieve the wants of her armies. The meritorious exertions of these individuals, cannot be forgotten by the surviving patriots of the revolution, nor will the faithful records of history, cease to attest them to posterity.

The government of the United States, in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace and independence, being soon happily enabled, by a wise and regular system of finance, to satisfy the demands of their public creditors, the capital of part of the debt thus contracted with the merchants of Holland, was thrown into their hands at a moment when the convulsions and revolutions of Europe, threatened to subvert the whole fabric of civil society. Under these circumstances, they determined to reinvest these funds in American lands, and during the course of the years 1792 and 1793, the uncultivated wilds of the Genesee thus passed into the hands of the individuals who composed the Holland Land Company; and who, for the purchase and improvement of this property, formed an association, possessing a capital of four millions, three hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars.

Intent on converting the forests into fruitful fields, and founding their hopes of profit, alone, on the increase of population and improvements, the Dutch proprietors determined to resell these lands, not to jobbers and speculators. but to actual settlers, whose industry and enterprize should develope the real resources of the country, and by cultivation and improvement, lay a solid foundation for its future wealth and importance.

In the year 1797, the extinguishment of the Indian title to the country West of the Genesee river, was effected; and in the year 1800, a land office was first opened on the spot now occupied by the village

of Batavia, where settlers, encouraged by low prices, long credits and every necessary accommodation, soon hastened to establish themselves.

In the progress of the settlements thus commenced, the proprietors have never sought to build their fortunes upon any other foundation than that of the public prosperity. As the hardy emigrants advanced into the wilderness, more remote agencies were successively established. All the land within their respective limits, was thrown open for sale, without reservation or exception, upon terms highly favorable in price, and credit to the settlers; and if these agencies have not been conducted with uniform indulgence and forbearance, towards that meritorious people, the system marked by the proprietors, has not been adhered to.

To illustrate the zeal with which the infant settlements of this country have been continually fostered and cherished, it will be sufficient to state, that in addition to the original capital of the Company, long since exhausted, there has been expended in the building of mills, in the opening and repairing of roads, in the erection of school houses, court houses, and churches, and in the necessary expenses of surveys, salaries and commissions to agents, office expenses and taxes, no less a sum than $761,380.74.

In the voluntary appropriation of property required for fortifications, arsenals and other public purposes, in contributions for the relief of the suffering inhabitants on the Niagara frontier, in the offer to the State of every alternate unsold lot of land along the

route of the canal, and in the subsequent gratuitous cession of a large tract of land in aid of the canal fund, the Dutch proprietors have furnished successive evidences still more decisive, of their devotion to the general interests of the country. The effects of views so liberal and enlarged, have been manifested in the progressive increase of wealth and population, in the western counties, and if a temporary gloom now hang over them, it will be found to originate in causes which are not local, but general, and which in their operation, unhappily pervade the whole community.

The whole net receipts of the Holland Land Company, arising from their lands in the State of New-York, after paying expenses, do not exceed seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars, affording, during the twenty-six years in which their capital has been thus employed, an average interest of less than one per centum per annum ; whilst the same capital vested in public stocks, would have produced an annual interest of six per centum, and would have amounted during the same period, to a sum little short of five millions of dollars; nevertheless, inconsiderable as these receipts have been, the five western counties, which in the year 1800, contained not a single citizen, now embrace a flourishing population 60,000 souls.

From these facts, it must be apparent, that the benefits of the arduous undertaking, in which the Holland Land Company have been engaged, for the last twenty years, have hitherto been reaped exclu-

sively by the State of New-York and its citizens; and if the proprietors receive no commendation or credit for the persevering constancy with which, in reliance on the public faith, their fortunes have been lavished in pursuing that undertaking, they must at least be exempted from the imputation of having exercised any undue rigor towards the settlers, in obtaining the reimbursement of their advances.

Your memorialist flatters himself with the hope that this brief exposition of facts, will serve to show that the Dutch proprietors have neither rendered themselves justly obnoxious to private complaints nor to public odium; that they deserve not to be viewed with an eye of jealousy or suspicion by the guardians of the public welfare, and that any attempt to burden them with oppressive and vexatious taxes, would be harsh and unmerited, if not subversive to their private rights, and inconsistent with the public faith and honor. It must be obvious also, that in the present exhausted state of their finances, the imposition of additional taxes, would necessarily compel them to exact more speedy and punctual payments from the settlers who are indebted to them, and that a measure of this nature, instead of relieving, must tend materially to increase, the distresses of that class of citizens.

Your memoralist therefore, humbly conceiving that the new system of taxation proposed by the petitioners, is recommended neither by motives of policy towards the citizens of this state, nor of justice and good faith towards the foreign landholders,

most humbly prays, that it may not receive the sanction or countenance of the legislature.

PAUL BUSTI,

General Agent of the Holland Land Company.
Philadelphia Feb. 24 1820.

APPENDIX D.

HOLLAND LAND COMPANY PURCHASE.

DERIVATION OF TITLE.

THE property included in this purchase of the Holland Land Company in the vicinity of Cazenovia was acquired, in the main, not by patents from the State, but by the purchase of lands originally patented to other parties. Until the passage of certain acts of the Legislature in 1796 and 1797,[1] the title

[1] By an act of the Legislature of New York passed April 11, 1796, (Nineteenth Session, Chap. 58) it was provided "that it shall be lawful for the persons by whom the land for the purchase of which Wilhelm Willink, Nicolaas van Staphorst, Christian van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck and Pieter Stadnitski, being aliens, have already contracted and paid are now held to hold the same in fee simple as trustees for the said six persons," and that these trustees should file declarations of trust specifying the lands so held by them. By this act, however, the lands must be sold by the members of the Holland Land Company to citizens of the United States within seven years, unless the owners should in the meantime themselves become citizens, or the title in them should revert to the state.

By the act of February 24, 1797, (Twentieth Session, Chap. 27) the provisions of this legislation were extended to cover lands purchased for other members of the Holland Land Company—Jan Willink, Jacob van Staphorst, Nicholas Hubbard, Peter van Eeghen, Isaac Ten Cate, Jan Stadnitski and Aernout van Beeftingh—or any of them.

Later acts permitted all aliens not subjects of powers at war with the United States to hold real estate without liability of forfeiture on account of alienism.

was never invested in the Holland Land Company or its individual members, but was usually taken by Messrs. Herman Le Roy and William Bayard, merchants and bankers in New York City, who acted as purchasing agents for the Company. The tract includes:

(A)—A tract of 48,074 acres lying in the "Gore" between the "Twenty Townships" and the "Military Lands";

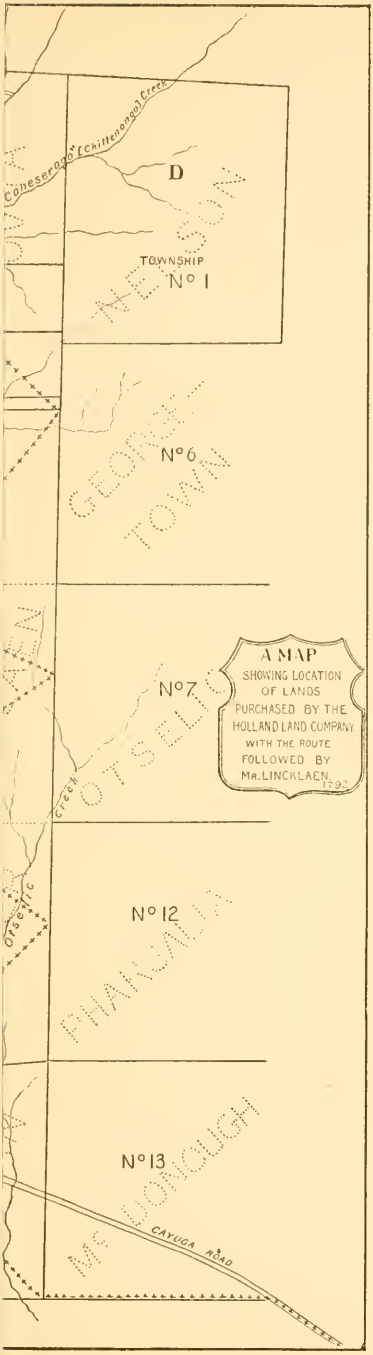
(B)—A tract of 16,600 acres immediately South of the former;

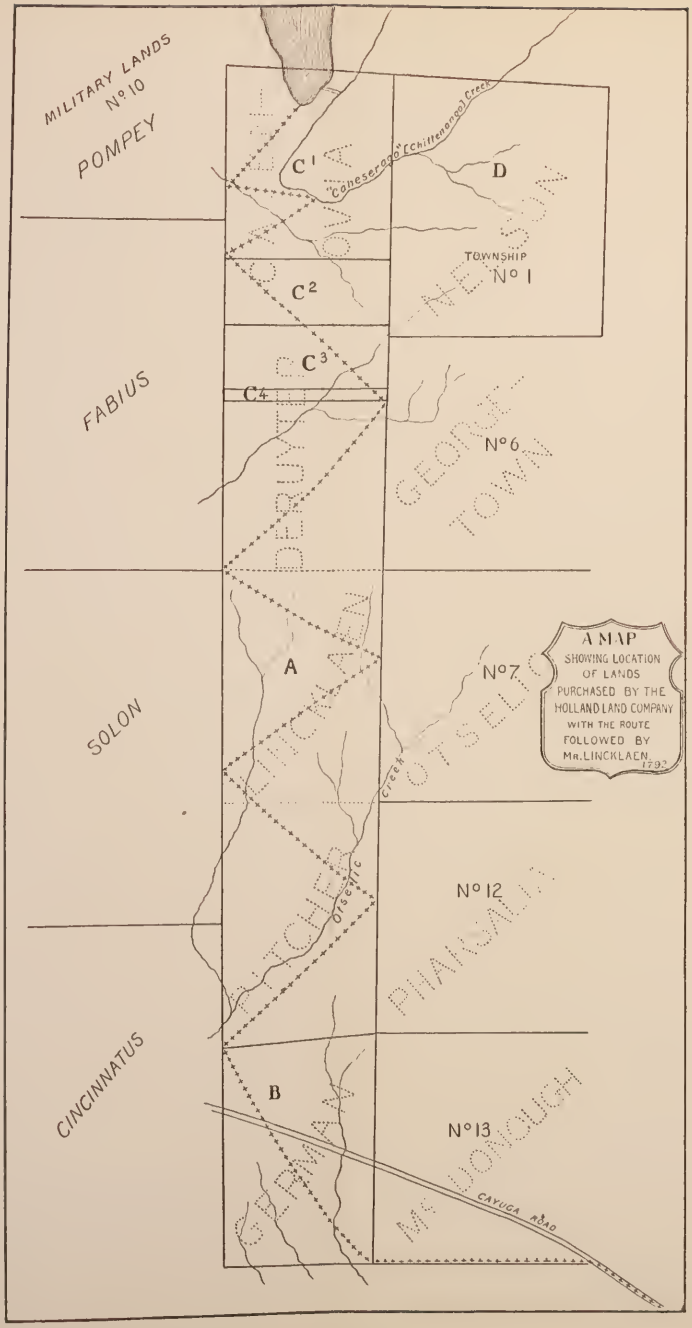
(C)—The "Road Township" of 25,325 acres adjoining the first mentioned tract on the North. (This was subdivided into four portions designated on the accompanying map: C^1, C^2, C^3 and C^4);

(D)—Township No. 1 of the "Twenty Townships," containing 27,187 acres.

(A.)—48,074 Acres.

On August 13, 1791 this tract was sold by the State to John W. Watkins and Royal Flint at 3 s. 8 d. per acre—of which one-sixth part was to be paid in six months and the residue in two equal installments, one in nine months and the other in eighteen months. The original purchase, as shown by a document executed Feb. 28, 1792, was for account of a syndicate of seven individuals: Royal Flint, Jonathan Lawrence, Robert C. Livingston, John Lamb, Melancton Smith, James Watson, and John W. Watkins, as tenants in common. On


Coneseraga (Chittenango) Creek
D
TOWNSHIP
Nº 1
NELSON
Nº 6
GEORGE TOWN
Nº 7
OTSELIC
Creek
Otselic
Nº 12
PHARSALIA
Nº 13
Mc DONOUGH
CAYUGA ROAD
A MAP
SHOWING LOCATION
OF LANDS
PURCHASED BY THE
HOLLAND LAND COMPANY
WITH THE ROUTE
FOLLOWED BY
Mr. LINCKLAEN.
1792


MILITARY LANDS
No 10
POMPEY
FABIUS
SOLON
CINCINNATUS
C1
C2
C3
C4
D
A
B
"Caheseraga" (Chittenango) Creek
TOWNSHIP
No 1
No 6
No 7
No 12
No 13
CAYUGA ROAD
Otseyric Creek
A MAP
SHOWING LOCATION
OF LANDS
PURCHASED BY THE
HOLLAND LAND COMPANY
WITH THE ROUTE
FOLLOWED BY
MR. LINCKLAEN.
1792

April 18, 1792 Royal Fint conveyed his one-seventh interest to John W. Watkins for a consideration of $7,000.

It was in October, 1792, that Mr. Lincklaen examined this tract and was favorably impressed with it. Negotiations were promptly entered into for its purchase by the agents of the Holland Land Company, and on the 12th of November, 1792, Messrs. LeRoy and Bayard, acting for the Holland Land Company, acquired the title to an undivided five-sevenths interest in the entire tract for the sum of £4,932. They also secured a deed from James Watson on November 29, 1792, of his one-seventh interest, the consideration being £1,158; and on February 22, 1793, secured from James Lamb a deed to the final one-seventh interest for the consideration of £3,433.

The actual letters patent from the State, in accordance with the original contract of sale, were issued on January 14, 1793, to John W. Watkins, and on the 27th of the same month, for a nominal consideration, he conveyed the property by deed to Messrs. LeRoy and Bayard.

The title had now passed practically into the hands of the Holland Land Company; though before it stood nominally as such upon the records a number of subsequent deeds are recorded—such as that of Dec. 24, 1793, by Herman LeRoy and William Bayard to James McEvers for a nominal consideration; that on January 12, 1794, by James McEvers to Herman LeRoy, William Bayard and

Jan Lincklaen; that on February 9, 1798, by Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, and Jan Lincklaen to Paul Busti; one on July 10, 1798, by Paul Busti to Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, James McEvers, John Lincklaen and Gerrit Boon in trust for certain members of the Holland Land Company specifically named; and a final deed Feb. 15, 1799, from the trustees above mentioned to the members of the Holland Land Company.

(B).—16,600 Acres.

On July 29, 1791, the tract of land denoted as "B" on the accompanying Map was sold by the State to John W. Watkins and Augustus Sackett at the rate of 3s. 5½d. per acre. On Nov. 12, 1792, (shortly after Mr. Lincklaen's examination of the land) Watkins and Sackett sold the property to Messrs. Le Roy and Bayard for £3,400. The letters patent were issued by the State to John W. Watkins on June 14, 1793, and deed executed from him to Messrs. LeRoy and Bayard on the 29th of the same month.

This put the property in the control of the Holland Land Company; though it was subsequently subject to the same transfers as the larger tract mentioned above.

(C).—The "Road Township."

1. On January 11th, 1793, the Commissioners of the Land Office passed a resolution granting to Edward Edwards ("in consideration of his having explored, opened, and made a road from the point

where a road laid out by Jacob Delamater, Peter Van Gaasbeck and James Oliver did terminate on the West branch of the Delaware River to the South end of the Cayuga Lake, agreeable to his contract entered into with the said Commissioners on the first day of April A.D. 1791 "), 15,000 acres of land to be later selected between the "Twenty Townships" and the "Military Tract."

Edwards executed a power of attorney on January 28, 1793, to Herman LeRoy and under this the land was located as noted at C^1 on the accompanying map. Previous to this, however, the property had passed into the control of White Matlack, of New York City, from whom Messrs. LeRoy and Bayard had purchased it on August 28, 1792, at 5 shillings per acre. Letters patent were issued on October, 20, 1794. A deed from Edwards to Herman LeRoy and Jan Lincklaen followed on January 19, 1795.

2. An additional 5,000 acres was granted to Benj. Hovey. Hovey deeded this on February 2, 1792, to White Matlack of New York City, who subsequently assigned it to Messrs. LeRoy and Bayard under articles of agreement—the consideration being five shillings per acre.

The letters patent, however, were issued to Benjamin Hovey October 20, 1794, and on March 15, 1795, the title passed from Benjamin Hovey and wife to Messrs. LeRoy and Lincklaen—the consideration stated in the deed being $2,812.

3. The Commissioners of the Land Office had granted to Gorham & Phelps 5,000 acres in the

same "road township" on account of their opening of a road "from the Oneyda Castle to the Mohawk River." Their claim was transferred to White Matlack and from him passed to Messrs. LeRoy and Bayard, who received letters patent on December 28, 1801.

4. There remained a small strip of land 352 chains and 30 links in length by 9 chains and 23 links in width, at the extreme South end of the original "Road Township." Messrs. LeRoy and Bayard having come into the possession of the land adjoining, secured from the State on October 20, 1794, letters patent to this strip of 325 acres.

(D).—Township No. 1.

The Commissioners of the Land Office on July 15, 1791, accepted an application made by Alexander Webster, Edward Savage and John Williams to purchase this tract at 3 s. 6 d. per acre, one-sixth to be paid October 1, 1791, and the residue in two equal installments, April 1, 1792, and January 1, 1793. On August 28, 1792, White Matlack of New York City, who had come into possession of the rights accruing under this contract, transferred all interest in them to Messrs. LeRoy and Bayard for the consideration of five shillings per acre, and on November 9, 1792, Messrs. Webster, Savage and Williams, the original parties to the contract, executed an assignment of their rights for a nominal consideration.

L. C. R.

APPENDIX E.

FRANCIS ADRIAN VAN DER KEMP,

AND

JOHN JACOB VAN DER KEMP.

THE Rev. Francis Adrian van der Kemp, a man of remarkable learning and talent, came from Holland to this country in 1786 a political refugee after the downfall of the Patriot party, in the formation of which he had labored with Baron van der Capellen and many other distinguished compatriots, at the same time with their espousal of the American cause. Following the advice of General Washington, whom he visited at Mount Vernon on his first arrival in America, and whom he consulted on his plan of pursuing an agricultural life, he sought to make his new home among the Dutch settlements on the Hudson, choosing Kingston, where his wife's kinsfolk, the Beekmans, lived.

For some unknown reason he left the river, and, possibly attracted by memories of a journey[1] through the forest waters of Oneida Lake in the summer of 1792, when he visited on his way to Oswego De Wattines, "the Frenchman of Frenchman's Island," he bought of George Parish a thousand acres on its North shore, and went indeed into the wilderness.[2]

Touched, however, by pity for the loneliness of

[1] See Seymour, pp. 100–101. Also Liancourt, i., p. 351.

[2] "Van der Kemp's Settlement, now Constantia."—Turner, *Phelps and Gorham Purchase*, p. 386. Also Liancourt, i., p. 349.

his wife, who, as he said, had left home and friends for him, he moved once more, and this time to Oldenbarneveld, now Trenton, where she might enjoy the society of the family of his old companion in arms, Col. Mappa, then agent for the Trenton tract of the Holland Land Company. Here, surrounded with fine books and pictures that filled their simple cottage, they practised high thinking, if not plain living, "mindful of hospitality"—forming and cherishing personal ties both at home and abroad that kept them abreast with the greatest events of their time.

Governor Seymour often dwelt[1] on the poetic justice by which—long years after Judge van der Kemp's voluntary exile to this country and his aid in obtaining in Holland the loan for the prosecution of our War of Independence, his eldest son, John Jacob—by no inherited right, but by his own merit —became the general agent of the vast concern of the Holland Land Company—the relation of the members of which to that loan has already been seen. Last of its General Agents, under him the Company's affairs were finally closed, and its books and papers returned to Amsterdam.

The following sketch of his life is taken from a Philadelphia paper:

"John J. van der Kemp, Esq., who departed this life on the 4th inst (December, 1855) and has long held an enviable position in the respect and esteem of this community, was born in the city of Leyden, Holland, in the month of April, 1783, and descended

[1] *Penn. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, vol. I., pp. 107, 108.

from a line of ancestors several of whom were distinguished for their virtues, their prowess in arms and their great renown in literature.

"The father of our deceased fellow-citizen, François Adrian van der Kemp, was educated for the Protestant ministry, and long discharged its duties in an able and conscientious manner. The extent and variety of his acquirements, especially in the ancient and modern languages, were almost incredible.

"Having been from the first an enthusiastic and energetic advocate of the American revolution, in the struggles which subsequently took place in his own country he sided with the patriots, and on the failure of their cause and his enlargement from prison, embarked with his family for this country, where he arrived in May, 1788. He was received by the distinguished men of our country with the respect due to a persecuted patriot, and, with the moderate means he had been enabled to bring with him, established himself in the western part of New York, then almost a wilderness, where he lived many years, an example of the contentment which a good man always carries with him, and died amidst a populous community which had grown up around him, universally respected.

"His son, the object of this notice, had just completed his fifth year when he reached our shores, and having been reared and educated under the immediate eye and imbued with the principles of such a parent, with the added supervision of a mother of equally eminent lineage and high qualities, could not have failed to perform his allotted part in the

business of life in a satisfactory manner. Having entered one of the branch offices of the Holland Land Company at a very early age, he was, in his twenty-first year, viz., in 1804, esteemed worthy to occupy the important post of chief clerk in the office of the general agency of the company, in this city. He held that position for twenty years, and on the death of Mr. Busti, in 1824, he succeeded to the General Agency, having been before provisionally appointed as successor in case of Mr. Busti's resignation or death. Thus as Chief Clerk and General Agent, Mr. van der Kemp was connected with the affairs of the Holland purchase in Western New York, from 1804 until within a few years, when, amidst the anti-renters and legislative difficulties, then present and impending, under his judicious and disinterested counsel, its vast interest was finally disposed of.

"That his whole administration of these great and complicated concerns, and his magnanimous course which brought it to a close, were duly appreciated, the late agent had abundant testimony from the distant proprietors whom he had so well served.

"But great as were his merits in the posts at which his labors were most severe, the services he rendered in the *Philadelphia Saving Fund Society*, of which he was a manager from the year 1819 till his death, were those in which his charitable spirit took the most delight."

He left two children by his wife Eliza Hepburn, a son of his own name, who resides in Paris, and Mrs. Bernard (Pauline Elizabeth) Henry, of Philadelphia.

APPENDIX F.

JUDGE WILLIAM COOPER.

"JUDGE WILLIAM COOPER was born at Byberry, Pa., in 1754, and died at Cooperstown in 1809. His first ancestor in America was James Cooper (his great grandfather) of Stratford-upon-Avon, who came to New Jersey in 1682, upon getting a grant of land there, and thence went to Philadelphia where he lived and died. The family were Quakers and dwelt in Pennsylvania, but William married Elizabeth Fenimore, of New Jersey, and was living at Burlington in that State when he began the settlement of Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1786. He brought his wife and children thither in 1790. He was the first Judge of the Otsego County Court of Common-pleas (though never a lawyer), and Representative in Congress 1795–7 and 1799–1801. In 1795–7 his district was the then counties of Otsego, Montgomery, Herkimer, Tioga, Ontario, and Onondaga. At the election for that Congress of 1795 this district, containing the whole Western part of the State, cast 3,961 votes only."

—Paul Fenimore Cooper.

APPENDIX G.

ONEIDA CASTLE.

"FOR a number of months past I have been studying up the history of the Oneida Indians, and as to their locations, etc. The result of my investigations is to the following effect:— They located at first on Oneida Lake, at the mouth of the Oneida *River*, the boundary between Madison and Onondaga Counties. Later, they removed to the mouth of the Oneida *Creek* (on the same lake), the boundary between Madison and Oneida Counties. Their next move, centuries ago, was to what is now the town of Stockbridge, in Madison County, on an eminence overlooking the valley of Oneida Creek—a dozen miles, perhaps, South from Oneida *Station*, and a few miles from Oneida Castle (formerly and at times called Castleton). On that eminence was the 'stone,' the emblem of the nation, and where their councils were held and their council fires lighted; I do not find that the councils were ever changed from that place after their location there. There was quite a settlement of those Indians at Oneida Castle, also at Oriskany, also in Broome County on the Susquehanna; there was a mission church for them where Rev. Mr. Kirkland and Rev. Eleazar Williams[1]

[1] At one time believed to be the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI. See Hanson, *The Lost Prince*, and *Putnam's Monthly*, 1853, 1868; also, *per contra*, Parkman, *Half Century of Conflict*, vol. i., p. 80.

officiated, between Oneida Castle and Vernon village, and near there a large butternut orchard, with a settlement near it. There was a burial place centuries ago, of 400 acres, in the valley below the eminence before spoken of—since mainly grown up to trees, but still later and now cultivated fields. All of this is said in explanation as to what is in the 'Journal' as to 'Old Oneida, another Indian town.'

"As to whether the old Oneida Castle was on the present site of Oneida Castle, my conclusion is, from my investigations, that 'Oneida Castle' was so named because it was in the vicinity or heart of the Oneida *settlements*, and near the 'stone' where the councils were held; and that the mention in the 'Journal' 'for *old* Oneida, another Indian town' has reference to the place of the 'stone.' Sir William Johnson, about 1763, in his report to his Government as to the Indians, speaks of the Oneidas having two villages, one some 25 miles from Rome, and another about 12. I think the one at Oneida Castle and the other on the eminence at the 'stone' are the ones referred to. Possibly there may then have been a settlement at the foot of Oneida *Creek*, on Oneida Lake, but history is silent on that point. Now I may be wrong in my inference, founded, however, on such historical accounts as I have, as to what or where 'Old Oneida, another Indian town' was; but the foregoing is the best light I have.

"I do not think A. VanEps was the white man referred to in that 'Journal.' He was a merchant,

and not a tavern keeper—a Gershom Hubbell kept a tavern — and besides I think (from Jones' *Annals*) that VanEps was not at Oneida Castle in 1791–2.

"On inquiry I learn that the 'ancient looking yellow house' stood on the hill at 'Heckla Works.' About 1800 the 'Westmoreland furnace' was built at what is now Heckla, and that the said 'yellow dwelling' stood there until about 1850, when it was removed or torn down by Jeff Olney, who erected the new building now there."

—D. E. Wager, Rome, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1894.

"Not long before the opening ceremony of our Forest Hill Cemetery, in 1850, I accompanied Mr. William Tracy and another of the trustees in an excursion to Stockbridge Hill, which, as Mr. Wager says, was doubtless the last resting place of the Oneidas before their departure for Green Bay. There we found the sacred stone, which, according to their tradition, had followed them in their previous migrations, and which has been visited and described by Schoolcraft, Stone and others. We obtained permission from the owner of the land on which it lay to remove it to the new cemetery. Thither it was transported shortly afterward, and on the day of the public observance of the opening of the grounds it was visited by delegations of Oneidas and Onondagas who conducted ceremonial rites about it, and in the course of the speeches made by them and their interpreter gave their con-

sent to its remaining in the perpetual custody of the Association. Some thirty or forty Indians were present and added much to the interest of the occasion. The stone occupies a conspicuous place near the entrance."

—M. M. Bagg, Utica, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1895.

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ADDENDA.

Page 14, line 15. The line has lately been re-surveyed, and in 1898 marked exactly by a tablet of granite suitably inscribed, set near the cross-walk leading from the Seminary to the Methodist Church.

P. 72, note 3. "COLL. HARK"—Mr. S. L. Frey thinks that this was Col. Henry Herkimer, brother of the General, who owned a place about eleven miles from Cooperstown, at Schuyler's Lake. At the time of the Journal his son Timothy lived on the property.

P. 75. JAMES WILSON, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Pp. 101–2. HOLLAND'S PATENT. "Feb. 22, 1769. Return of Survey for Lord Holland of a tract of 20,000 acres of land in the County of Albany, on the North side of the Mohawk's River above the German Flatts." (Deerfield, Trenton, Floyd and Steuben, Oneida Co.) Map of the same. See p. 468 of *Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts, indorsed Land Papers in the office of the Secretary of State of New York*, 1643–1803. Albany, 1864. 4to. 1087 pp.

P. 103. STARING. See appendix to Stone's *Life of Brant*, 4th edition, for reprint of William Tracy's Life of Heinrich Staring.

P. 103. SERVIS' PATENT. "Return of Survey for Peter Servis and others, August 4, 1768." See p. 461 of *Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts, indorsed*

Land Papers in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York, 1643–1803. Albany, 1864. 4to. 1087 pp. Servis' Patent covered 25,000 acres, and was granted to Peter Servis and twenty-four other tenants (really for the benefit of Sir William Johnson) by the Crown, 28th Feb., 1769, under the administration of Sir Henry Moore, Royal Governor of the Colony. After Sir William's death, and prior to the Revolution, "his son, Sir John, and other heirs sold Servis' Patent to several gentlemen residing in New York." So it was not confiscated with the other Johnson property. The various other tracts were conveyed to Boon in trust, and "on March 24, 1801, LeRoy, Bayard, and Boon conveyed Servis' Patent directly to the Holland Land Company." *History of Oneida County.* Farriss. Philadelphia, 1878, p. 59.

P. 118. "De Wall's"; still standing, 1880. "The famous place of entertainment for old Kingston; not exactly a hotel, but a house where boarders were taken, especially at court time; it had a capital ball-room, the scene of frequent assemblies given by young people in the winter season. Full dress was always expected; after each dance a salver with refreshments was handed around, with two kinds of cakes, Malaga wine for the ladies, and Teneriffe (a sort of Madeira) and gin sling for the men. De Wall was a Hollander." P. 174 Sylvester, N. B., *History of Ulster Co.*, Philadelphia, 1880.

P. 147. Scriba's Patent. "1794, Nov. 17. Return of Survey for George Scriba of 490, 136 acres of land in the county of Herkimer" (Scriba's Patent, or Roosevelt's purchase, Oswego and Oneida Counties).

"Receipt of State Treasurer for £77,917 6*s.* in payment for the above tract."

"Map of Preceding Tract."

For these three documents, see page 980 of *Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts, indorsed Land Papers in the office of the Secretary of State of New York, 1643–1803*. Albany, 1864. 4to, 1087 pp.

P. 155. ONEIDA CASTLE. "Old Oneida Castle is directly East of Canowaroghare (Oneida Castle) on Sauthier's map, 1779 (Vol. I., *Documentary History of New York*) and is on the direct road to Fort Schuyler. The site of the Oneida Stone was a much earlier location, and had been abandoned for a century previous to 1791."—Gen. JOHN S. CLARK.

ERRATA.

P. 11. *For* Henry J. Huidekoper, *read* Herman J. Huidekoper.

P. 15. *For* Chenango County, *read* Herkimer County.

P. 74, note. *For* last three lines *read:* In these Journals apparently reference is made to currency of the English standard only in the two or three instances where the word "sterling," or "stg.," accompanies the designation of amounts. In other cases where amounts are expressed in pounds, shillings, and pence the reference is to the local currency, of which in New York 8 shillings were equivalent to a dollar, in Pennsylvania, 7*s.*6*d.*, and in New England, 6 shillings. *L. C. R.*

P. 101. *For date of Baron Steuben's death read* 1794 *instead of* 1798.

P. 147. *For* George Parish, *read* George Scriba.

"LORENZO," CAZENOVIA, N. Y., April, 1900.

H 88 78

NOTE.— The situations of Newtown and Tyoga Points, Doolittle's, Mercereau, Cookhouse, Harmony, Stockport, Owegy, Nicholson's, with the line of the Tunkhanoc Creek, Wyoming, Wind Gap, and Heller's, with the course of the Susquehanna below the juncture of the Tyoga, and that of the Delaware below its point of contact with the New Jersey state line, have been added to the original map, after the best authorities.

The STATE of NEW YORK,

Compiled from the best Authorities.

By SAMUEL LEWIS.

1795.

American Miles.

JAN 78
N. MANCHESTER,

0 014 107 441 6